MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XVII. MILWAUKEE, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1860. NUMBER 223.

THE SENTINEL.

Daily, $7;—Tri-Weekly, $4;—Weekly, $1.50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....E. E. BRIGHTMAN

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1860.

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble OUT OF IT, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest, will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL,—especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.

This is no boast, but EVERY WORD TRUE.

☞For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.☜

The County Nominations.

The Republican county nominations, which we present this morning, are admitted by all to constitute the strongest ticket ever presented to the people of Milwaukee. Every man on that ticket is one of positive character, well known to the community as honest and efficient. The action of the Convention, which made the nominations, was marked by a unanimity seldom seen in similar bodies, and the result, when the ticket was made known outside, was gratifying indeed. Every Republican seemed endowed with a new energy and determination to do his share of the work towards securing the election of that ticket. Local circumstances have rendered it highly important, with a view to success, that capable and trustworthy men should be presented for the suffrages of the people of this county, and it is with pride that we can point to the nominations made yesterday, and say, BEHOLD THE MEN!

Work to be Done.

There is work for the Republicans of Milwaukee County to do now. We have the names of the candidates before the people, and it only remains to elect them. Elect them we can, if we have the will to do it. A strong determination is as potent in politics as in business. It won't do to sleep over the work. We must be up and doing from now on. If there are any sleepy Republicans in our ranks, and we are sorry to say there are, we hope the importance of the cause, the excellence of the nominations, and the promise of success, will awaken them thoroughly. RALLY, Republicans of Milwaukee County!!

For Sheriff.

Mr. PHELPS, the nominee for Sheriff, is the proprietor of the Phelps' House in the Second Ward. A staunch Republican, and long known to the Milwaukee people as a gentleman of lasting integrity. His position in the Common Council has displayed many of the very qualities so essential in a public officer. Mr. PHELPS has resided in Milwaukee nineteen years; has grown with its growth, and become identified with its interests. His character is above reproach, and his political record unblemished. No better man could have been selected to lead the ticket, and it only remains for the people to see to it, that he is elected.

A RETRACTION.—We are glad to find one Democratic paper with self-respect enough to do something like justice to Mr. SCHURZ.—The Cleveland *Democrat* (BRECKINRIDGE) says that some days since it published the extract from that gentleman's Springfield speech, which has become so famous. "It seems," says that paper, "that SCHURZ was commenting upon a speech of Mr. DOUGLAS, and gave what he claimed was a fair deduction from the Little Squatter's speech, comprised in the obnoxious sentiments which, clipped from their context, and without a word of explanation, makes SCHURZ the utterer of sentiments as his own. The facts being, in brief, as we state them, SCHURZ is entitled to the correction from all who published the extract, which we did, believing it at the moment genuine. The fellow who first cut it out and published it, did a contemptible act, in comparison to which the robbing of a henroost is virtue, for want might be plead as an excuse for the latter, while for the other no excuse can be offered."

THE N. Y. *Express* is firmly of the opinion that the new coalition ticket in that State, may just as easily get a majority of 50,000 as 5,000. No one doubts it. A Frenchman once attempted to walk after his head was cut off—and the only difficulty he encountered was in taking the first step!—To get that 5,000 is the sticking point.

A MAN WHOSE HEART CAN BE SEEN.—Human nature has lately been visited by a phenomenon in human nature. Here is a man with his heart laid bare for the inspection of his fellow men. The breast bone and ribs, owing to a strange malformation, not arching, over, as usual, the central organ of the body the thin covering of the skin allows the heart to be easily discerned in its contiguous stages of action. So slight is the texture of the skin, that the ebb and flow of the blood and the regular contraction of the two chambers are palpable to the sense of both sight and touch. Herr Eugene Groux, from Hamburg, for this is the name of the individual, has increased the experimental signification of his own *corpus* by the application of an electric apparatus, showing the time taken up in the several actions of the member in question. Each time the heart pumps up the life fluid, a bell rings. This *lusus naturæ* has been the object of great curiosity, not only the to members of the medical profession, but to the public generally.—He has been paraded in all the hospitals and colleges.

Baron Renfrew at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa, Oct. 3—2 P. M.

Baron Renfrew and suite arrived here at 11 o'clock last night. At all the important points along the road, great crowds collected to see the train pass. At all places where the train stopped, the Prince showed himself upon the rear car, much to the gratification of the assembled crowds.

Descending the mountain, the Prince and his friends rode upon the locomotive so as to obtain a better view of the magnificent scenery of the eastern slope of the Alleghanies. They expressed themselves much gratified with their ride. At Altoona the party was welcomed by an immense crowd, amid much cheering and enthusiasm.

Slaver Captured.

NORFOLK, Oct. 3—3 P. M.

The ship *Erie* of New York, arrived today from Monrovia. A ship was captured on the coast of Africa by the steamer *Mohigan*, with nearly 900 slaves. 860 were landed at Monrovia, and 30 died on the passage up coast. The *Erie* is in charge of Lieut. Bunnington, who has 3 prisoners, supposed to be the Capt. 1st and 2d mates. The *Erie* reports the frigate *Niagara* arrived at Loando, on the first week in August, with all on board well.

Board of Commissioners.

BOSTON, Oct. 3—3 P. M.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions was called to order in Tremont Temple, at four o'clock this P. M. Rev. Dr. Hopkins, President. After prayer and singing, the Treasurer's report was read, acknowledging $429,000 received, cancelling the debt of $6,000, and leaving over $1,400 in the treasury. Reports were read by the Secretary, concerning the Missions, which are generally prosperous.

New York State Fair.

ELMIRA, Oct. 3—3 P. M.

The crowd at the State Fair to-day is very great, the weather very fine and the exhibition splendid.

The Great Seward Demonstration.

Over One Hundred Thousand Strangers in the City!!

The Streets Alive with Wide-Awakes!

IMMENSE CROWD AT THE WIGWAM!

AN ARMY WITH BANNERS!!

THE GREAT SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD IN FULL!

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION OF TEN THOUSAND WIDE-AWAKES!

The City in a Blaze of Glory!

From the Chicago Democrat of yesterday.

By sunrise yesterday morning the trains began to arrive with deputations from the country towns. All the forenoon the streets were thronged with a living tide of humanity. Wide Awakes in their parti-colored uniforms met one at every step, until it seemed as if every person belonged to that inevitable organization. Men, women and children, laden with shawls and carpet bags, poured from the depots to the hotels in one unceasing tide. All of the hotels and lodging houses were taxed to their utmost to feed the vast array. Add to this the constant din of drums, fifes and bands, and it seemed that the city was invaded. We have witnessed no such excitement and enthusiasm before.

THE SCENE AT THE STAND.

The stand from which Gov. Seward was to speak was erected in front of Lind's Block, Market street. The entire street, from Lake to Randolph, was densely packed with humanity. The crowd assembled there immediately after dinner, and continued to augment in number until every available and unavailable spot of standing room was occupied. The roof and windows of the Wigwam, and the roofs and windows of the buildings on the opposite side of the street, were also filled with people. At a very moderate estimate the number of people within the sound of Mr Seward's voice was not less than 40,000; while a number equally great filled the streets and sidewalks on each side of the square devoted to the speaking.

At about half past two the firing of the salute announced that the cortege escorting Gov. Seward had begun to move, and the fever of excitement and expectation among the multitude rose to fever heat. At about this time numerous companies of Wide Awakes joined the crowd, and their varied and gay uniforms, scattered among the crowd, added greatly to its picturesqueness and beauty. One of these companies, that of Capt. Kenyon, of Mount Palatine, La Salle Co., numbering 30 men, carried a representation of Lincoln engaged in splitting rails, which caused much amusement among the crowd.

The procession of Lincoln Rangers, numbering some two hundred men, escorting the carriage containing Gov. Seward, Lieut. Governor Patterson, Gen. Nye and Mayor Wentworth, then penetrated its way thro' the crowd, and these gentlemen, amid the cheers of the multitude, ascended the platform.

So vast was the assemblage now, that it was evident that the lungs of no man were sufficient to enable him to be heard by even one-quarter of the people. The multitude surged to and fro, like the waves of a great sea, and the eagerness of the people to obtain a view of Gov. Seward was so great that an "irrepressible conflict" for the accomplishment of that end ranged furiously for many minutes.

Mayor Wentworth at length succeeded in restoring order, and briefly addressed the people, informing them that owing to the impossibility of the entire assemblage hearing Gov. Seward, another meeting would be organized in the Wigwam, which would be addressed by Gen. Nye, Owen Lovejoy, and others. He asked the people to preserve perfect order—as only in this way could they be at all able to hear; and said that as the speech of Gov. Seward would be published in the morning, every one could read it. He then introduced Gov. Seward, who spoke as follows:

GOV. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Hail to the State of Illinois, whose iron roads are the spinal column of that system of international, continental inland trade which surpasses all the previous commerce of the country, and which has no parallel on the face of the earth!

Hail to Chicago, the brain which through that column regulates the entire nervous system of that commerce, last and wonderful of all marvels of American development!

Hail to that council chamber of the Republican party of the United States; simple and vast in its proportions, fully adapted by its vastness and simplicity to the use for which it was designed—the spot where the representatives of freemen formed the public creed to restore a disordered nation. We be to him who shall substract one word from that simple, radical, truthful and sublime creed, so full of healing to a nation diseased.

Hail to the representatives of the Republican party placed on the platform of its creed. Success and honor to those representatives, chosen and commended to make that creed the policy of the nation. Worthy and true men are they. Happy he whose vote swells the tide of their success! If he be an old man, he shall bequeath to his sons the virtue of his experience. If he be a young man, he shall tell his children, with pride, as he refers to it in after years, that he voted for Abraham Lincoln.

That creed is no merely partizan one. It is a national faith because it is the embodiment of the one living, life-maintaining, life-expanding, life-prolonging idea of the American Republic. What is it? It is that civilization is to be wrought out upon this continent by federal legislation, based on the principle of free thought, free labor and universal suffrage. It is no new idea. It had its boldest and clearest utterance in the first words spoken by this nation when it took its stand before the world, and asserted its independence in the fear of God and with the consent of mankind. Its enemies were those who should oppose it in war, and its friends those who should cultivate its peace;—"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

This great national idea has been working out its mission ever since. Its work is seen in its acceptance by eighteen of the thirty-four States of the Union; or seventeen of the thirty-three, if Kansas be counted out. It is also asserting itself in the progress of the Northwestern States of this continent, and the advance of Republicanism in Europe, where we see nations waking into new life, and people asserting their rights in the face of the opposition of tyrants and their despotic laws.

Why is this idea so progressive? because it is the inextinguishable idea of human nature itself in every age and in every clime. But this national idea works not unopposed. The good and virtuous in nature and society have the evil and vicious as antagonists. The idea that there is no irrepressible conflict is a delusive idea. As long as human nature exists that conflict will exist. It is part of the economy of human life and human progress. It is being fought out in these United States, between freedom and slavery. In that fight, battling on the side of freedom, is your candidate and mine—Abraham Lincoln?

Can it be, then, that such a creed as ours, needs exposition or defence.

If it does need exposition or defence, it is only here, among ourselves. In England, Ireland Scotland, France, Russia, Turkey, Asia and Africa, there is not one man so ignorant as not to comprehend, or so base as not to confess its justice and its excellence.

Our creed ought to need exposition less here than elsewhere. For here we can see the land made miserable by the low, black rivulet of African labor, nearly motionless, as it is drawn along from the stagnant and pestilential pool of slavery. We can see how inadequate it is to irrigate with healthy and wholesome effect, a continent, and how all that is on its banks droops and withers.—On the other hand we see the broad flood of free labor, pouring from lake and river, gathering volume and power as it rolls; and know that no other field than the whole continent could absorb it, while magical fertility everywhere borders its banks.

We sometimes have bantering propositions to give out our moral or political work by the job. Let us imagine there could be found one man bold enough to take by the job the work of establishing perfect civilization over this entire continent. He would want to do it quickly and cheaply—at the least cost and with the greatest speed.—Would he, or any one, accept slave labor as an agency in the work? Would he dream of importing barbarians from Africa, or holding their descendants born in this country in chains, and by their forced labor building up here a confederacy of slave States? Would he not, on the contrary, accept free labor as his agency in the accomplishment of this work, and employ the thought and skill of enlightened freemen, as we claim ourselves to be, received as his co workers, free men, wherever born, and of whatever nationality.

I care not when reckless men, under the heat and passion of prejudice, say that it is a matter of indifference to them whether slavery is voted up or voted down. There is no man who, in his conscience, is indifferent on the subject of human bondage. No patriot man would not abate a material portion of his fortune if thereby he could be assured that he could convert this land from a slave-holding confederacy to a free country. I know this because every man demands freedom for himself, and refuses to be a slave. No man who is a master would consent to be a slave—and every slave desires to be free. No man whose conscience is unperverted, does not reject the idea of commerce in man, and argue that he who cultivates the earth is entitled to the fruits it yields. The executioner is always odious—although necessary in the administration of justice. We admit that the criminal should suffer—but we turn in abhorrence from the headsman. So the slaveholder turns with disgust from the auctioneer who sells the men and women he has held in slavery, although he receives the profits of the sale into his own treasury.

I know that this national creed of ours is just, because human nature has ever honored a man who reduced another man to bondage. The world is full of monuments to the liberators of mankind from slavery—but where shall we find the commemorative shaft to the oppressors of mankind?

Why, then, is it that this Republican faith, so pure, so peaceable, so full of good works, so easy to be entreated, so respected and so confessed, is as yet rejected by the American people? We approach the true answer to this question by asking if the Church of Jesus Christ is not pure, peaceable, and full of good works, and easy to be entreated? And yet, is not the Church of Christ still a church militant in the world? Is not the world very far yet from being converted to Christianity? Alas, that it should be so.

The Church answers this question by saying that men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil. I will not say this of my countrymen as regards their action on the question of slavery. I know better. I know the deeds of my countmen are not evil, but good, and that they love the light, and not darkness. They are in the frame of mind of the Roman Governor, who, while listening to the eloquence of Paul, was almost persuaded to be a Christian. Almost are they persuaded to be Republicans. Why are they not altogether persuaded?

The answer needs reflection. It involves an examination of our nation's history. One reason is, that the mind of the nation was early perverted on this subject. We inherited slavery. It was incorporated into our national life and form of government, and we became habituated to it. We became used to it, and accustomed to tolerate it.

The effect of this has been to produce a want of moral courage. This was not so much, in the first place, the fault of the people, as of their political representatives. For you might select as your representatives in Congress men apparently as faithful to freedom as Owen Lovejoy is, and on the first clang of the slavery trumpet they would begin to waver and falter. They suffer themselves to be demoralized by slavery, and they return to the people to demoralize them in return. Slavery never hesitates to terrify the timid, and it has other arguments than terror to persuade those whom they cannot terrify. You know that slavery has long been a controlling power in the executive departments of the government, and it has used that power to punish its enemies and reward its friends. Slavery has its interests to maintain, and has organized powers at its command. It discourages, disheartens and demoralizes. All representative men are naturally ambitious. They desire fame, if not pecuniary reward, and they like applause.

When a people thus becomes demoralized, the man who resists the overwhelming pressure of the demoralizing interest looses his position; and the community chooses some one to fill his place who will be less obnoxious to the prevailing influence of the time.

Thus demoralized, the representatives of the people began to inculcate the lessons they had previously learned; and to inaugurate a system of compromise. They saved themselves first and let freedom take her chances for the rest. A people thus demoralized is fearful to look back upon its record, to see what departures it has made from the right path; and dreads to look forward to the consequences of its course.

We shall see, in a moment, what fearful sacrifices of justice and right have been made by this demoralization of our Government.

1st. Arkansas and Missouri were surrendered to slavery, and by implication all of the territory acquired from France south of 36 deg. 40 min. north latitude. Take up your map, and see what a broad belt of country south of that line was thus given up to slavery.

2d. All the peninsula of Florida, acquired from Spain, was surrendered to slavery, rendering it useless for the purpose for which it was acquired—making it a burden instead of a benefit, a danger instead of a defence.

3d. Texas was surrendered to slavery, with the gratuitous guarantee that out of its domain four slave States might be formed.

4th. Utah and New Mexico were surrendered to slavery, and the condition of these Territories changed from their normal state of freedom to that of slavery.

5th. Next came the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise; by which it had been stipulated that all north of the line of 36 30; should be saved for Freedom; and this domain was surrendered to Slavery if she could get it.

6th. As a consequence of this came the refusal or neglect of the federal administration to admit Kansas as a state, because she would not accept slavery.

7th. After this demoralization had been thus carried out, what right had the nation to be surprised when the President and the Supreme Court declared that the Constitution is a Constitution of slavery; and that slavery is the normal condition of every inch of territory over which our flag waves, not organized as a State. That is to say, that wherever our flag floats—that flag which we are accustomed to vaunt so highly—there is land not of Freedom but of Slavery.

Thus it has followed that up to 1854 all the unoccupied portion of our Territory, was surrendered to Slavery, and Freedom was excluded from her heritage.

Joining in the demoralization thus spread over all our land were all political parties and all christian sects. To obtain office it became necessary that the candidate should be tolerant of slavery. To retain eminence and position in an ecclesiastical organization Slavery must be apologized for and defended. So that up to 1854, Slavery had party upon party, and church upon church, enrolled under its banners; while Freedom had no party and no sect. Every party proved faithless to Freedom—every sect proved false.

Now, a people who are demoralized are easily operated upon, and easily kept in error. The first agency used for perpetuating this reign of slavery was that of terror: fear of civil commotion and of civil war. The slaveholders naturally and truthfully assume that slaves are natural enemies to those who enslave them, and to the State that holds them in bondage. They regard them as insidious enemies, and insidious enemies are always dangerous. Thus in every slave State freedom of speech and debate is abridged or abolished because it would tend to enlighten and arouse the slaves—the enemies of the State. Hence laws are framed which give a free field to the defenders of slavery, but which close the mouth of its opponents.

The lack of freedom of speech is followed by the deprivation of the freedom of voting, so that in 1856 there was no ballot box opened in any slave State in which a vote could record his protest against the system of slavery. Now if only one side is allowed to vote in any community, it is easy to see that that side must conquer. Voting to be done at all must be done safely—and in our day martyrs are not numerous.

But the Slave States were not content with this exclusion of debate, and of free speech at home; but they required the free States to accept the same system; because they allege that if we tolerate discussion on this topic we encourage the slaves to sedition, and apply the torch to Southern homes. This argument might have failed to reach us, as we are safe here, but they brought it home to our fears by saying they preferred slavery to union, and that if we would not allow them to extend their system of suppression of free speech over us that they would dissolve the Union; and that we all must suffer in one universal desolation.

There were but few men so devoted to freedom that they would consent to a dissolution of the Union. The Union is a benefit in itself, and we must bear and forbear, and wait for a better time, if that time ever comes, when this question could be settled without the dreadful alternative of the destruction of the government.

Now you see how this has worked in the demoralization of the Government. The Governor of Massachusetts, less than thirty years ago, recommended the Legislature of that State to enact that anti-slavery meetings should be dissolved by the police. The Governor of New York who preceded me made the same recommendation to the people of that State. What were thus recommended as necessary laws became afterward established in practice. For twenty three years there was a period when no public meetings for anti-slavery discussion could be held. What wonder is it, then, that in Congress from 1840 to 1850, all anti slavery petitions were crushed under foot, until John Quincy Adams gathered a party around him who restored freedom of debate. What wonder is it that last year the government abandoned the federal mails to inspection by slave owners—so that they might abstract and commit to the flames every word any man might utter against slavery.

This is your government. This is your condition. I wish to be truthful—and I am sorry to say I have no special compliments to pay you in this connection. For the first protest against slavery that came from Illinois was in 1855, after all the concessions I have enumerated had been made.

In 1850 you sent two Senators to favor the Wilmot Proviso. They voted for it under instructions—and then voted against it, being under no compulsions, as they imagined, to vote for it at the decisive moment. You made no protest against this; but then Douglas demanded one more concession for freedom—the surrender of all our territory to slavery, and you sent a noble Representative, Judge Trumbull, to rebuke him for it. (A voice: we will send him again!) Yes, send him again; you can do no better.

I marveled when I saw this vast assemblage, how it would have been if I had come here in 1850—or even so late as the time of the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise. But let bygones be bygones. I have seen the day when I had as little firmness as you then had.

You made these concessions because you thought you had to choose between slavery and the Union. When this was believed, how odious it was to be an anti-slavery man, when to be an anti-slavery man was synonymous with being a traitor. How natural it was to believe slavery right and necessary. How natural was this when the entire church lent its support to the column of slavery. How extensive this proscription is, you will understand when you remember that there is no man who can receive at the executive hands an office from a tide waiter, up to that of a Secretary of State, unless he is devoted to slavery. How could you expect that a people, every one of whom is born with a chance to become President, could resist this demoralization, when every path to honor and emolution was closed to those who were true to freedom, and every prize offered to those who would betray her.

Above all this, our constitution was so established that we had a judiciary that was infallible and could not err. And when that judiciary, backed up by the army and navy, which, through the executive, can be called on to enforce its decrees, declared that every effort made for freedom is treasonable, and punished as a crime of natural sympathy which was felt for the oppressed, while it could not bring to justice one single slave pirate out of the thousands who infest our shores; how could you expect a simple minded, agricultural people to be so much wiser than our Court, our Judges and our Presidents?

We have now come down to the time when this demoralization seemed most complete. How absolute it seemed you may judge, when I say that Horace Mann, that pure and no blue-minded man, told me that he despaired of the cause of humanity. In 1854, after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, there was but one man who yet hoped, and that man, in his great zeal to make his prediction true, was betrayed into fanaticism, became a monomaniac on the subject of anti-slavery, and suffered under the gallows.—That man was John Brown.

The only time I ever saw him was when he called upon me in 1854, after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and when I despaired of the future liberty of the Republic. Said he, "CHEER UP, Gov. SEWARD; KANSAS NEVER WILL BE A SLAVE STATE." [Loud and continued applause.]

There I surveyed the field. I saw, I examined and considered all the political forces that revealed themselves to me. I saw that freedom in the future States was a necessity of the country. I saw that the establishment and safety of this Republic as a free government was the necessity and the cause of the whole world. I saw the emigrants from the Eastern States and the Old World passing westward. I saw men, women and children crowded out of the East into the new domain of the West. I saw them planting a township in a day—a State in three years. I knew that thoughtless and ignorant as these people might be, they would feel the necessity of owning the land they tilled, and of preventing the slave from coming in to competition with them. So, as they passed by me, steamboat load after steamboat load, railroad train after railroad train, I said to myself, all these will become American citizens; they will build up new States and these will be free States. I knew they had the instinct of interest and the instinct of justice. I said "I will trust them! the exile and the laborer; Henceforth will I place my trust in the poor and not the rich—the humble and not the great. I said, with pain and reluctance, I will trust, not in my own countrymen, but in the exile. He is not habituated to Slavery; and has felt the lash of tyranny in his own person." True, I was often painfully deceived in the emigrant.—The Irishman failed me; and the German seemed dull and lethargic and stupid; but nevertheless I said the interest and instinct of those people will bring them out, and when the States which they form come in, they will come in free States.

And then I looked one step farther, and saw how all could be redeemed by appealing to the same policy that had lost all. Slavery had demoralized by bestowing offices and honors upon her adherents, and withholding them from her opponents. I said, I will build up more Free States than Slave States; and they shall offer to Pennsylvania and New York their support for their ambition; and to-day I can get you advocates for freedom as bold and as earnest as were the advocates of slavery but a few years ago.

And when I saw the South demoralizing the North by offering us her trade, I said, in these new Free States of mine there shall be men who will buy our silks and our trinkets, if we will not betray our principles.

You may have heard that I have said the last Democrat was born. I say so now, with the qualification, as before, that Democrat means one who will maintain the present principles of the Democratic party. I say this for the simple reason that Democracy will no longer pay, and that Democrats will not work for those who do not pay. I propose hereafter to pay Democrats as much as slavery can do.

But we had no party for this revolution. The Democratic party was the natural ally of slavery. The old Whig party was not safe for freedom. The thing necessary was to dislodge men enough from the existing parties to form the Republican organization. And for this we are indebted to your Senator, who, by his repeal of the Missouri Compromise, disintegrated the existing parties, and set men at liberty again to vote as right and truth would dictate.

Still we wanted an occasion. This came when the Democratic party, the remnant of the Whig party, and the American party refused to allow Kansas to exercise that perfect freedom which they had pronounced to her.

Thus we had the material and the occasion; and the Republican party sprung into existence at once, fully armed.

I will not do evil that good may come—for I know the evil is certain and the good conjectural. But no man ever rejoiced over the birth of his first born more than I did, when I saw the madness and folly which attended the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the rejection of Kansas because she would not be a slave State. These were the acts of Presidents, Congresses, and of Courts, but when the Republican party organized itself, I said, "This is the work of the People." How much I was cheered when I saw that all the advantages of slavery were gained by frauds, by suppression of the will of the people, and by illegal voting, while freedom gained California, Minnesota and Oregon honestly, you may remember by the songs of joy I raised, not so eloquent as that of Miriam, but as heartfelt, when I exclaimed "the battle is ended and the victory is won."

The battle *is* ended, and the victory *is* won. Why, then, I am asked, do we not retire from the field? Simply because if the victors retire, the enemy will come back, and the battle will not be won.

The Republican party will complete this great revolution. I know it will,

1st. Because it clearly perceives its duty. The creed which issued from that grand council chamber (the Wigwam) embodies the great idea of freedom with which I began.

2d. I know the Republican party will do its work, because it has the right spirit and embodies the necessary forces; augmenting daily, even in the slave States, and waiting only until the establishment of a Republican administration shall render it safe to express the sentiments of its adherents in the slave States.

Above all, the Republican party has chosen the right line of policy—a policy of augmentation and of suffrage; not of force, but of reason. It returns kindness for anger, increased loyalty for disloyalty, patience as becomes the strong in contention with the weak. It leaves the subject of slavery in the States to the responsibility of slavery in the slave States; believing in the Constitution, which makes the States sovereign in this respect, and trusting to the correction of public sentiment in the slaveholding communities.

I know that the Republican party will succeed, also, because it is a positive and active party, and the only one that can be so called. The other organizations are without true characteristics of a party. Try them by their candidates. Lincoln represents a party which declares that not one more slave shall be bro't into this country from Africa, and that the Territories shall be reserved for freemen. If you elect him the world will know what you have done.

Take the case of John Bell. He is a learned, kind, good man. I esteem and respect him. But what does he and his constitutional party propose? They propose to ignore the subject of slavery together. They may ignore it until after they get him elected, supposing that possible for the sake of the argument. But then Kansas will come, and the Indian Territory will come, and the other Territories, and all you will have done will be to postpone the settlement of this vexed question for four years, and postponing it will not settle it.

Take Breckinridge then, who represents the very opposite of our party, and elect him, and what have you done? He is pledged to extend slavery—but that is only what Buchanan has been doing for the last four years; and will that satisfy the people? If Breckinridge is elected, you will only have a repetition of Buchanan's administration, and a combination of all parties to turn him out again, and thus you only postpone this question for four years longer, to a later, and perhaps, a more bloody and fatal settlement.

Now for Douglas. His is not a positive party. Like Bell, he proposes to ignore the questions in Congress. That is just what the people won't do. If the people of the Territories settle the question for slavery, are the people of the free States willing to submit? If they are, why was not Kansas admitted with her Lecompton Constitution? If the people settle the question for freedom, will the representatives in Congress submit? But Douglas says it is immaterial to him whether slavery is voted up or down. Well they will vote it up in one Territory, and vote it down in another. This will be a compromise—but will this satisfy anybody?

I have said the Republican party is the only positive party. It has one faith, one creed, one baptism, one candidate, and will have one victory. The opposition parties have three faiths, three creeds, three baptisms, three candidates, and will have three victories. They confess they don't expect to obtain a single victory. Their only hope is to defeat us, and to take the chances as to who shall have the fruits of the defeat.—Suppose, by their combinations, they should obtain your defeat, are you going to stay defeated? Suppose we are defeated by a coalition? Did any one ever know of a cause that was finally lost by a coalition among its enemies, unless everything was staked upon the result of a single campaign? The more coalitions are necessary, the more they are not effectual.

But the explanation of the whole matter is that there is a time when nations require and demand a settlement of contentions; and the time has now arrived for the settlement of this controversy between freedom and slavery. The free States and the slave States both demand it.

There is but one way to do it. The Republican party is the agent, and its success will settle the controversy. Let Kansas be admitted as a free State, and not one slave will thereafter be carried into a territory of this Union; and that will end the "irrepressible conflict." This will be done, because it is necessary to be done.

This is not merely a question of policy, but a question of moral right and duty.—We believe it to be wrong to extend slavery, and it shall not be extended. Freemen of whatever race are men; they have a natural right to be men. But in the estimation of the other party they are only merchandize. With them the slavery question is only a kind of a tariff question. With us it is a question of moral right and duty. Therefore, if it be settled in favor of freedom, it will stay settled.

But if the question be taken merely as a question of policy, it will be settled in favor of Republicanism. For our policy is the establishment of free labor. The only hands that can dig our coal and iron from the mines are the hands of freemen. The destiny of this land is that of a land for free men.

But I seem to myself to have sunk below the dignity of this question, in discussing whether free or slave labor is the more expedient.

Let me rise to it, once more, and remind you that we are building a new empire; not as modern Rome, and Paris, and Naples are built, over the countless graves of forgotten generations; but on a soil where we are the first possessors and the first cultivators. The combs and catacombs of these capitals are filled with implements of torture, showing the ignorance and barbarity of their rulers.—Let us, on the other hand, build up an empire that will leave no trace and no remembrance to prove that we were ever false to humanity. Human Nature is entitled to have one nation that will truly vindicate and defend it. What nation shall that be if it be not America?

People of Illinois! People of the great North-West, you are youthful and vigorous. Your States are youthful and vigorous. The hopes of mankind and of humanity rest upon you. Rise to the dignity of that consideration. There will you have peace and tranquity throughout your lives; and the world, in future generations, will rise up and call you blessed.

THE SCENE AT NIGHT.

Last evening there was an era in the history of Chicago. The gathering of the Wide-Awakes, both from here and abroad, was the greatest that has ever assembled in any one place. Besides the list of the different companies which marched in procession around the city, were hundreds of others who came here singly and in squads without their leaders, and who numbered no less than from twelve to fifteen hundred. The procession was over two miles long, in double file, and presented a sight grand above description. Ten thousand torches were blazing at one time in our streets, and shed a light by which persons at a great distance could plainly read and write. Both foe and friend have freely acknowledged to us, that its equal was never seen in the United States.

At six o'clock the different Wide Awake companies began to form at their respective head quarters, and at half past six began to march to the general rendezvous on State street. The companies met and marched from the corner of Washington street to Randolph, up Randolph to Michigan avenue, down Michigan avenue to Twelfth street, down Twelfth to Clark, up Clark across the bridge to Kinzie, turning down that street up to North Wells, back across the street down to Lake, up to Lake back to Clark, and then to the south side of the Court House.

All along the route many houses were splendidly illuminated, among which we noticed the Tremont House, the City Hotel, the Orient House, the Lake street Iron Block, occupied by Messrs. Huntington, Wadsworth & Parks, and others. There are many more, which for want of room we cannot name.—Suffice it to say, that our citizens were by no means backward in showing their liberality upon this glorious occasion.

The explosions of fireworks were continuous. A dense mass of our citizens were congregated on the sidewalks upon the route which the Wide-Awakes passed, and cheers after cheers rang upon the air as the noble companies passed. We noticed with pride and with a great deal of satisfaction, several of our "Young American Clubs" parading in common with their older brethren, and showing no signs of fatigue. They kept up their line of march, and at the Court House were the last that left.

At half-past nine last evening, the Wide Awakes, after parading through the principal streets of the city, congregated around the south side of the Court House, there to compete for the Banner. The judges, who were Messrs. Steele, Hoard and Kinzie, after due and careful consideration, awarded the banner to the Wide Awakes of the town of Libertyville, Curray Township, Lake Co., Ill, they having the largest number of members to the Republican vote cast at the late election. The vote stood, on the average 68 votes at the last general election. The Libertyville Wide Awakes number 72 members. The captain is R. H. French, Esq.

The following is a short description of the banner: Upon one side are names of our candidates in gilt letters, upon a blue ground; under these is a shield of the U. S. and beneath this is the watch word of Daniel Webster, "Liberty and Union." Upon the reverse is an excellent and true representation of the Wide-Awakes, as they were assembled last evening before the Court House, with the inscription, "Presented to the Wide-Awakes by the Chicago Wide-Awakes, October 2d, 1860."

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close.*
10:15 A. M.	1:15 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
6:30 P. M.	Mixed train to Chicago.	

Trains on this road leave on Chicago time, which is 15 minutes ahead of Milwaukee time.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.

1:15 A. M.	9:40 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:55 P. M.	2:35 A. M.	12:40 P. M

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:35 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	9:30 A.M.
4:00 P. M.	6:00 A. M.	3:15 P.M.
9:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	9:00 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

3:45 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P.M
1:55 P. M.	2:35 P. M.	12:30 P.M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & RARABOO VALLEY.

4:15 P. M.	12:20 P. M.	3:30 P.M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

8:00 P. M.	11:00 P. M.	7 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR TWO RIVERS.

The steamer *Huron* leaves Olmsted's dock, every evening at 8 o'clock, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations, leave the different transportation docks every day, for Buffalo.

FOR OSWEGO AND ODDENSBURGH.

One of the Northern Transportation Co's screw teamers sails for the above ports every day, from the be Company's dock at the M. & Miss. R. R. depot, touching at nearly all intermediate ports.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave semi-weekly from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water Street, connecting at Collingwood with the Northern Railway of Canada, for the East.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The screw steamer *Ogontz* makes weekly trips to the above port starting from Olmsted's dock.

Republicans, Attend.

The Republican Central Club will meet on Friday evening, October 5, at half-past 7 o'clock. Every Republican is earnestly invited to be in attendance, as business of importance will be acted upon. But four weeks remain for work. Let there be a full turn out.

WINFIELD SMITH, Pres't.
H. S. LEE, Secretary Pro Tem.

Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

The following is the Programme for the third day, Thursday Oct. 4, 1860:

9 1 2 A. M.—Class No. 33. Gentlemen's Saddle Horses, Mares or Geldings. First Premium, $20; Second Premium, $10.

10 A. M.—Class No. 35. Farm Horses, Geldings or Mares, matched; First Premium, $40; Second Premium, $20.

10 1-2 A. M.—Class No. 36. Single Farm or Draft Horses—Mares or Geldings; First Premium, $20; Second Premium, $10.

11 A. M.—Class No. 6. Thorough bred Fillies, 1 year old and under 2; First Premium, $16; Second Premium, $8.

11 1-2 A. M.—Class No. 11. Stallions, 4 years old and under 5; First Premium, $70; Second Premium, $35.

11 Noon. Class No. 12. Stallions, 3 years and under 4; First Premium, $50; Second Premium, $25.

12 1-2 P. M.—Class No. 22. Geldings, 3 years old and under 4; First Premium, $30; Second Premium, $15.

1 P. M.—Class No. 41. Stallions, 2 years old and under 3. First Premium, $40; Second Premium, $10.

1 1-2 P. M.—Class No. 23. Geldings, 2 years old and under 3; First Premium, $20; Second Premium, $10.

2 P. M.—Class No. 30. Family horses, Mares or Geldings, to drive in buggies; First Premium, $60; Second Premium, $30; Third Premium, $15.

2 1-2 P. M.—Class No. 10. Stallions for general use, 5 years and under 8. First Premium, $100; Second Premium, $25.

3 P. M.—Class No. 28. Roadsters, Matched Geldings or Mares; First Premium, $100; Second Premium, $50.

Speed to be tested two miles and repeat.

4 P. M.—A GRAND CAVALCADE.

The election of Directors, by the Stockholders, at the office of the Executive Committee, from 2 to 5 o'clock, this afternoon.

THE HORSE SHOW.—The weather interfered materially with the exhibition yesterday, cutting up the track and dampening the ardor of the many who had contemplated a day's sport.

The same programme, however, is reserved for to day, and we shall

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

WALTER D. McINDOE, of Marathon.
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
W. W. VAUGHAN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
H. LINDEMAN, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,
JOHN F. POTTER.

SECOND DISTRICT,
LUTHER HANCHETT.

THIRD DISTRICT.
A. SCOTT SLOAN.

Appointments of Senator Doolittle.

HON. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, United States Senator, will address the people of Wisconsin on the political issues of the day, as follows:

Kilbourn City,	Monday,	Oct.	1. do
Portage,	Tuesday,	do	2. do
Racine,	Thursday,	do	4. do
Berlin,	Friday,	do	5. Evening.
Oshkosh,	Saturday,	do	6. do
Green Bay,	Monday,	do	8. do
Appleton,	Tuesday,	do	9. do
Clinton,	Wednesday,	do	10. Afternoon.
Greenbush,	Thursday,	do	11. do
Sheboygan,	Friday,	do	12. Evening.
Newburg,	Monday,	do	15. do

The Republican clubs, or committees, at the several places above mentioned are requested to give immediate notice of the appointments, in their respective localities, and to take measures for getting out voters to these meetings.

Appointments of Judge Sloan.

Judge A. SCOTT SLOAN, Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, of this State, will address the people at the times and places mentioned below. Local committees and editors in the several localities will please make all necessary arrangements. Other appointments will be made in due time up to the day of election:

Portage City,	Tuesday,	October 2
Oxford,	Wednesday,	" 3
Harrisville,	Thursday,	" 4
Westfield,	Friday,	" 5
Wautoma,	Monday,	" 8
Waupaca,	Tuesday,	" 9
New London,	Tuesday,	" 9
Oshkosh	Wednesday,	" 10
Fond du Lac,	Thursday,	" 11
Sheboygan,	Friday,	" 12
Greenbush,	Saturday,	" 13
Manitowoc,	Tuesday,	" 16
Two Rivers,	Wednesday,	" 17
Green Bay,	Friday,	" 19
Oconto	Monday,	" 22
Depere,	Tuesday,	" 23
Appleton,	Wednesday,	" 24
Menasha,	Thursday,	" 25
Neenah,	Thursday,	" 25
Chilton,	Friday,	" 26
Markeson,	Monday,	" 29
Berlin,	Tuesday,	" 30
Omro,	Wednesday,	" 31

Appointments of L. Coddington.

L. CODDING, of Illinois, will address the people of Wisconsin on the political questions of the day, as follows:

Harrisville,	Monday,	October 1
Westfield,	Tuesday,	" 2
Oxford,	Wednesday,	" 3
Packwaukee,	Thursday,	" 4
Kilbourn City,	Friday,	" 5
Kingston,	Saturday,	" 6
Berlin,	Monday,	" 8
Omro,	Tuesday,	" 9
Neenah,	Wednesday	" 10
Green Bay,	Thursday,	" 11
	Friday,	" 12
Appleton,	Saturday,	" 13
New London,	Monday,	" 15
Weyauwega,	Tuesday,	" 16
Waupaca,	Wednesday,	" 17
Wautoma,	Thursday,	" 18

Mr. C. is one of the most eloquent and interesting speakers in the West. Let the People be duly notified of these meetings.

Appointments of Hon. A. B. Jackson.

Hon. A. B. JACKSON, of Appleton, will address the people of the Third Congressional District, as follows:

West Bend,	Monday,	October 1
Kewaskum,	Tuesday,	" 2
Newburg,	Wednesday,	" 3
Dunkee,	Thursday,	" 4
Plymouth,	Friday,	" 5
Sheboygan Falls,	Saturday,	" 6
Sheboygan,	Monday,	" 8
Manitowoc,	Tuesday,	" 9

Immediate notice of these appointments should be given by the Republican clubs at the several places designated.

The Madison Begin Premium.

From the Patriot, of Tuesday.

If any one wants to see a good reason why the Republicans dare not attempt, and cannot answer our Premium questions, let him read the following in the SENTINEL, in reply to our rejoinder. Says the SENTINEL:

"The Madison *Patriot* offers to pay $5,000 to any one who would answer a certain number of questions in a consistent and satisfactory manner. We offered in the SENTINEL, of Thursday last to do the same with pleasure, provided the money was in the proper hands, and we also offered to pick up 25 Republicans who would answer his questions for nothing."

Well, why not find out one or two of your 25 Republicans who will do it for nothing? But the SENTINEL seems to *boggle* about terms—says it can do it for nothing—but won't try—wants the money put up, &c., &c. Now we regard our word as good as the SENTINEL'S. We make the offer in good faith, well knowing that no Republican dare attempt to answer these questions, but we will now say to the SENTINEL man, that if it is dissatisfied with the terms of our proposition and really means "business," we will, within 24 hours upon the agreement of terms, put up the money in any good bank in this State, *prohibited* the SENTINEL will *dare* an equal amount to be forfeited in case it fails to answer the questions, according to the terms proposed. Now, that's *earnest* for you.

The *Patriot* accuses us of higgling about terms. That paper offered $5,000 to any one who would answer the questions. We agreed to do it for the $5,000, and only requested the amount secured. At that the honest politician takes exception, and says if the SENTINEL *men is* dissatisfied, he will put the money in bank, on condition that we do the same, to be forfeited in case we fail. This is all fudge. We don't intend to put up any money. There was no such condition in the original offer, and we regard it as a very clever quibble.

It is not to be supposed that we will "trot out" the 25 Republicans to answer the questions, when $5,000 is to be made by answering them ourselves.

ANOTHER SAMPLE.—The Albany *Argus* made a terrific "blow" over the DOUGLAS demonstration in Albany. It was the most extensive and grand that ever had been known. When the Albany *Journal* quietly convinced the *Argus* that the Democratic display fell short several hundred of the Wide-Awake demonstration a few nights before, the *Argus* concedes it as follows:

We have all heard of the man who, in order to leap over a ditch, started on a run a mile off, and was so breathless when he reached the jumping place that he had to sit down to rest. So it will be with the Republicans. They have done so much before election, in the way of vaporing and dis[illegible] that they will not have [illegible] enough to carry them [illegible] wind [illegible] to the polls.

ESCAPED CONVICTS RECAPTURED.—The two boys who escaped from the Waupun State Prison last week, in the absence of Commissioner HEG, have both been recovered through the prompt measures of the Commissioner, and the vigilance of EMIL SMITH, one of the officers of the Prison. On receiving a despatch of the escape, Mr. HEG immediately returned to Waupun, and despatched SMITH off towards Sheboygan, who overtook the boys and captured one of them and shot at the other, who escaped. After escorting the captured convict in the Prison, he returned again to Sheboygan and found the other on the beach of the lake endeavoring to find a vessel in which to take passage. He immediately secured him and returned to the Prison. Much credit is due to the officers for their promptness in the recovery, and Commissioner HEG will take measures to prevent a similar escape hereafter.

THE BROKEN in ENGLAND.—Mr. THE BROKEN is unfortunate this year in England. His horse Umpire was sixth in the great St. Leger race, and Starke was badly beaten in the great Yorkshire Handicap, which was won by Moorhen.

The Great Seward Demonstration.

Over One Hundred Thousand Strangers in the City.

From the Chicago Journal of Tuesday.

An immense concourse of people gathered at the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Depot, last evening, to welcome the Hon. Wm. H. Seward to this city. The train arrived on time and the distinguished party, consisting of Gen. James W. Nye, Gen. Rufus King, Hon. C. F. Adams, of Mass., George E. Baker, Esq., Miss Seward, Miss Perry, Miss Nye, and Miss Redfield, at once took seats in the carriages which had been provided. The Hon. Senator, Gen. Nye of New York, and Mayor Wentworth occupied a barouche drawn by four noble bays and escorted by the Lincoln Rangers who turned out in full force, accompanied by the mounted Light Guard Band, proceeded down Van Buren street to Michigan Avenue, followed by a dense crowd of citizens. The route down Michigan Avenue to Lake street resembled a triumphal procession. Fireworks blazed in the air while ever and anon the deep boom of cannon swelled the cheers and plaudits of the closely following multitudes.

The procession turned from Michigan Avenue to Lake street and thence to the

TREMONT HOUSE.

Here the scene almost beggars description. Lake and Dearborn streets were literally packed with human beings. The streets, the sidewalks, store front windows, balconies and house tops commanding a view of the scene, presented only dense surging crowds. As the procession reached the house, it became almost impossible to proceed, and it was only by the persistent and energetic efforts of a large posse of police, aided by the mounted Rangers, that a passage was at last cleared for ingress to the hotel. Senator Seward alighted from the carriage amid the deafening cheers of the excited crowd, and passed into the house but in hand, gracefully acknowledging the tribute of the hearty Western welcome thus paid him.

The outside crowd in front of the north side of the hotel continually swelled in numbers, and in spite of its vagueness and alarming contiguity, preserved its equanimity and patience to a wonderful degree. The north balcony, in addition to several distinguished gentlemen from abroad, was graced by the presence of the noble Lady Franklin and her niece, Miss Cracroft, accompanied by the British Consul of this city. The crowd acknowledged the presence of her whose affection the world has learned to revere by a round of honest cheers, which seemed much to gratify her ladyship.

Lady Franklin and niece met Gov. Seward before the introduction to the citizens and shook hands cordially, the noble lady at once recognizing him, having made his acquaintance in England.

Mayor Wentworth in a few moments appeared, together with Mr. Seward, and introduced and welcomed him to the city, with the following address:

SENATOR SEWARD:—In welcoming you to our city, I should do injustice to the sentiments of the friends of free labor, did I not congratulate you on the fresh laurels you have acquired by the different speeches you have made on your western tour. They have placed the devotees of human liberty under additional obligations to you, and given them now proof that you had "rather be right than be President." The truths which you have uttered with so much eloquence and directness will outlive the messages of Presidents and reproduce themselves at every attempt of Avarice to make merchandize of Humanity. They consider themselves under the greater obligations to you for the frankness and candor with which you have presented the sole issue of the day; since timid men, over anxious for success, sometimes manifest a disposition to detract from the moral force of our certainly approaching victory, by denying our faith, and otherwise lowering our standard. It was our Presidential candidate who uttered the words of prophetic truth, that these United States must eventually all be free or all be slave. Most heartily do we thank you for keeping this irrepressible conflict before the people in your travels, and never have you presented it with more persuasive accuracy than in your recent speeches.

The laborers of this country must own themselves, and the least we can do to effect this object is, in the language of our Presidential candidate, "to arrest the further spread of slavery, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction."—Speaches like yours are the most effective weapons in the warfare for this extinction. We want no hostile incursions, servile insurrections, nor any illegal act of any kind. They will only retard the progress of the Anti-Slavery movement. All that is wanted is a corrected Southern opinion, reformed legislation, a rightfully interpreted Constitution, and that you, sir, shall remain in the Senate to originate and advocate measures until this Nation shall claim you from the service of the State of New York, and make you the successor of one whose proverbial honesty and published opinions made him the nearest to your own personality that the late Convention could get, without depriving the country of your invaluable services in the Senate.

Mr. Seward, amid enthusiastic cheering, replied as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The exaggerated terms in which you have spoken of such public services, recent and past, as I have rendered will not mislead me. I have a stern conscience, the approval of which I must seek, and which must be the guide for my own conduct. But I should be ungracious to you, and ungrateful to my fellow-citizens, who have honored me with this magnificent manifestation of their respect and esteem, if I did not freely and openly confess my entire satisfaction with its sincerity and my appreciation of the affection and respect which it testifies. [Applause.]

How deeply, how sincerely that respect and affection touch me, there is nobody but myself can know, and, unfortunately, can never tell [Applause. A voice "Louder!"] I beg pardon, my dear fellow, I can speak no louder; I have been speaking for a month. You must take me as I am. [Applause, and "good," "good."] And I had possessed the power, I should have done no more than I have already elsewhere. ["It's all right.—You've done your duty."] Besides, I have some duty to perform to-morrow.

MR. MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF CHICAGO:—I may say in almost one sentence all that I can claim for myself. From my earliest experience as a citizen of this country, I was not ignorant of the advance of empire across the Alleghany mountains and into the valley of the Mississippi. The number of States which, since my manhood, have been added to the Federal Union, and their location in the West, have scarcely been more certain in my knowledge, than they were in my conjectured anticipation at that early period.

And I knew another lesson which has been a guide to me throughout my experience as a representative man; I knew that, whereas in other countries commerce and those engaged in it had been the controlling element and the controlling power of modern civilization; yet that in this country and under the circumstances surrounding us, commerce was not to be the controlling power, and the man who conducted the superb mercantile emporiums of the country were not to be its managers; but that inasmuch as our system must educate the producers and train them to be the ruling power of this nation, I have never been ignorant—never for a moment been unconscious—that the political power which was to direct the destinies of this nation, was to be exercised by those of our countrymen who should cultivate the soil, [applause] not those who sell its products in the market. [Applause. "Good, good."]

Even the wayfaring man, though a fool might know where those people who [illegible] till the soil would be found. [illegible] should found nowhere else but [illegible] they could be Alleghany Mount[illegible] westward from the Pacific [illegible]ains and eastward from British [illegible] Ocean, somewhere between [illegible] America on one side and the Gulf of Mexico on the other. This being so, it was the simplest duty of policy to take care that those people who were to till the soil—this American soil—and in the act of cultivating it, become the rulers of the destinies of this mighty nation, should, in the first place, be located, as far as circumstances would permit, not upon slave soil, but upon free soil—[great and prolonged applause]—that they should not be owned by masters or owners, but that they should own themselves. [Renewed applause]—And if my public life, my present system—that which I commend to the acceptance of my countrymen with such ability as I may have—need any exposition whatever, there is the simple truth of the whole of it.

Neither you nor I have any power to disturb those of our fellow-citizens in the Southern States who maintain a different system; and having no power we have no responsibility. We need not fear that right, and justice, and humanity, will not prevail in this world, even though we are not in the field where battles are to be fought, or instructions are to be given to secure their triumph. There have been already six of the thirteen original States of this confederacy redeemed by the citizens of those States themselves, without interference or intervention from abroad. All the others that remain may be left under the influence—the increasing influence of Christianity, to say nothing of policy, to deliver themselves from that curse from which we have been saved without any interference of our own. [Applause.]

Non-intervention in the States by free men is but half, however, of the motto of the Republican party—non-intervention by slaveholders in the territories of the United States is the residue. [Great cheering.]

And so, having abused your hospitality and kindness by setting forth a creed, which I had better preserve for another occasion, I beg you to accept my apology for failing to deliver you a longer address now, and so-cept my best wishes that you may repose in peace and quiet to-night, and to morrow, although it is said to be a great loan to ask, I will pray you to lend me your ears, and I will try to see how many of your ears I can fill. [Laughter and hearty applause.]

Mr Seward retired amid long continued and deafening cheers, and was succeeded by Gen Nye, of New York, who kept the crowd in alternate shouts of applause and roars of laughter with his eloquent picture of the progress of Republicanism and scathing of the bogus Democracy. Hon. C. B. Denio, of Galena, followed in a telling vindication of free labor, which was received with constant bursts of applause. Frank Lumbard kept the crowd in good humor, with his stirring Republican songs, chorused by the multitude.

After the music, S. P. Hanscom, Esq., of New York, made a brief, but effective adress, and the immense crowd separated to meet again to-day, reinforced by the thousands and tens of thousands, who have come in from the prairies to swell the army of Republican freemen.

Senator Seward's Speech at Lincoln's Home Yesterday.

From the Chicago Journal of Tuesday.

At Springfield yesterday, though but a brief notice was given that Gov. Seward was on the train, a large concourse was at the depot.

In obedience to the call of the people, Mr. Seward appeared on the platform of the car, and after alluding to his tour in Kansas, said:

I am happy to express, on behalf of the party with whom I am travelling, our gratitude and acknowledgment for this kind and generous reception at the home of your distinguished fellow citizen, our excellent and honored candidate for the CHIEF MAGISTRACY of the United States, (Cheers.) If there is in any part of the country a deeper interest felt in his election than there is in any other part, it must of course be here, where he has lived a life of usefulness, where he is surrounded by the companions of his labor and his public services.

We are happy to report to you that, although we have travelled over a large part of the country, we have found no doubtful States. [Applause.]

You would naturally expect that I should say something about the temper and disposition of the State of New York. The State of New York will give a generous and cheerful and effective support to your neighbor, Abraham Lincoln. I have heard about combinations and coalitions there, and I have been engaged from the beginning to abandon this journey and turn back on my foot steps, whenever I shall find any reason to suspect that the majority which the State of New York will give for the Republican candidate will be less than sixty thousand. [Cheers.]

The State of New York never fails—never flinches. She has been committed from the beginning, and she will be to the end, under all circumstances, to the great principles of the Republican party. She voted to establish this a land of freedom for you in 1787.—She sustained the ordinance of Eighty-seven till you were able to take care of yourselves. Among the first acts of her government, she abolished slavery for herself. She has known nothing of compromises—nothing of condition or qualification in the great principle, and she never will. She will sustain your distinguished neighbor because she knows that he is true to the Great Principle; and when she has helped to elect him by giving as large a majority as can be given by any half-dozen other States; then you will find that she will ask less, exact less, from him, and support him more faithfully, than any other State can do. This is the way she did with John Quincy Adams. This is the way she sustained Gen. Taylor. That is the way she will sustain Gen. Lincoln. [Loud cheers.]

Upon concluding, Mr. Lincoln, who was present, pressed forward and shook Governor Seward most cordially by the hand, and introduced others, and the train then departed amid enthusiastic cheering.

Continual Changes.

In no former canvass do we remember of so many changes from the Democratic party, and accessions to the Republican ranks. We mentioned a few days since that C. C. Davidson, of Hondoye Falls, heretofore a strong American, had made a speech at a Republican meeting in that place and placed himself among the supporters of Lincoln.

Yesterday the telegraph announced an important change in Erie county from Douglas to Lincoln, and we have heard of many instances like it in our vicinity. It is known to very many Republicans and Democrats here that Lysander Farrar, Esq., a well-known lawyer of this city, who has frequently been nominated by the Democratic party for positions of honor and responsibility, has indicated his purpose to vote for Abraham Lincoln and the Republican ticket. Mr. Farrar, like Mr. Parsons, whose letter was published some time since, comes to this determination from a sense of duty as a citizen, who has no selfish interests to be promoted by attachment to any party.

We know of still another important accession to the Lincoln forces, of a gentleman of eminence in Western New York, but as he may choose to speak for himself at the proper time, we shall not at this time make use of his name.

It is significant that these changes have taken place in rapid succession, showing that the same strong reasons are operating in the minds of thinking men all over the country. Many of them—with scores that do not come to public notice—have taken place since Douglas entered upon his electioneering tour and competed with shopmen for the palm of notoriety. It is evident to everybody that he has damaged his own prospects, and it is possible to damage the most gloomy kind of political prospects which ever hung over any Presidential candidate.—*Rochester American, Sept 29.*

Another Prominent American for Lincoln.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 26.

DR. Joseph D. Friend, American candidate for Congress in this (Xth) district two years ago, and a prominent and leading politician in that party, last evening, at a crowded and enthusiastic Republican meeting, in a frank, manly and eloquent speech, announced his intention to support Lincoln and Hamlin, and denounced with scorn the corrupt bargain and sale of Brooks, Hunt & Co. The Doctor was loudly applauded and warmly congratulated for his independence and candor. He was followed by S. W. Fullerton, Esq., in decidedly one of the best speeches of the campaign. M. D. S.

A NICE YOUNG MAN.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* of the 17th is chiefly filled with comments upon a recent speech made in that place by Mr. Roger A. Pryor. Before demolishing him politically, the editor gives the following personal sketch:

"We do not hesitate to accord to Mr. Pryor speaking talents of a high order, as he demonstrated to his auditory on that occasion. He has many of the gifts and graces of the orator. He rounds his periods with winning grace. He is well up in his tropes and metaphors. He is fluent and choice in his language, and ready in his classics. His manner is good, and his appearance prepossessing. His erect and graceful form, handsome and intellectual cast of feature[illegible], long "Hyperion locks," and [illegible] pleasing attitudes, are striking characteristics of his *personnel*; and we can readily imagine how a susceptible young lady, seated in the audience with her lorgnette brought to bear on the speaker, would have become much fascinated and illustrated the possibility of such a thing as love at first sight. But love and politics are very different things; and while Mr. Pryor might have won a convert in a flush-ing maiden, we feel very confidence that he won no political convert to his questionable faith on the occasion of which we write.—The pyrotechnics of oratory may dazzle, but they will scarcely convince. The flowers of rhetoric may please, but they will not convert, unless founded on truth and, right."

MR. DOUGLAS was announced to speak in Cincinnati night before last, and of course a large crowd congregated to hear him. The display was a good one, but of the main feature of the evening the *Gazette* says in guarded expression:

"The chief disappointment was in Douglas himself. Although announced to speak at half past seven o'clock, he did not reach the stand until after ten, and then made a speech, properly so called. He was evidently not in a condition to fulfill public expectation in that respect. His failure was of course a mortifying one to his friends, after so long counting upon a magnificent speech."

Stephen had better seek his mother again.

DEATH OF A NOTED TROTTING HORSE.—On the 16th inst. the well-known Kentucky trotting horse, Zach. Taylor, recently reared and fell over upon his side, "dead as a herring red." He was the property of Mr. Ashley, of Nunda, N. Y. He was eighteen years old, and has seen much hard service, having trotted many races. His best recorded time was 2:36, but he is said to be one of the quickest horses known to the half mile post.

Another Convert—A Breckinridge Candidate for Assembly Declares for Lincoln.

From the New York Evening Post.

About two weeks since, the Breckinridge Democrats of the Third Assembly District, Brooklyn, nominated Mr. Oliver T. Beard for the Assembly. Mr. Beard has always been identified with the Democrats, since he took any part in politics, and has been known as a consistent hard shell of the most adamantine quality.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Tenth Ward last evening, however, the people were quite taken by surprise at the announcement by the President of the meeting, Mr. Winslow, who said he had a Breckinridge Democrat to present to them—a Democrat who had been nominated for a responsible position by his party, but had become convinced that the interests of the country demand the success of the Republicans. He then introduced Mr. Beard, who was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Beard said that while he had always been a Democrat, he had always taken the liberty to think for himself, and had been a Democrat because of the great principle on which he believed that party was founded. But now the so called Democracy had deserted that principle, and it was his duty to abandon them, if he would remain true to it.—He had determined, under the circumstances, to do all in his power to elect the only honest man who had been nominated for the Presidency; and that man was Abraham Lincoln.

MR. THOMAS TOWNDROW, of New York, has invented a newspaper file, which is more convenient than any other we have seen. Most of the files at present in use separate one half of the paper from the other half and are so constructed as to cover some portion of the inner columns. By this invention, the papers are presented in the same form as that in which they appear in a bound volume, and the inner columns are as easily read as any. The file consists of a wooden stem with a handle at the lower end, and a milled screw at the upper end, which stretches a number of small wires along the side of the stem. By a turn of the screw, these wires are slackened so that a paper may be placed under one of them; another turn tightens them, screwing the paper firmly in its place. This file is in use in the *Tribune* office.

INSULTING.—At the Sauk Co. Fair, at Baraboo last week, a disorderly, drunken fellow was expelled from the grounds; whereat he was so vexed that he sought by all the vile epithets in his vocabulary to insult the officer who put him out. Failing to irritate him or disturb his equilibrium, he finally said seriously: "Can't I insult you? Hurrah for Douglas!" This was the last and final resort. The effort to insult the good natured official; with this he wound up the attempt.

THE LEFT END OF A TRUNK.—A few days since one of our railroad agents received a letter from a gentleman in a neighboring city, inquiring for a trunk that had been misplaced or lost, adding by way of description, "The trunk that had 'A. B.' marked on the left end." Whereupon he received from the agent the following answer. "After a careful inspection of all the baggage at the depot, and very mature deliberation thereupon, we are of the opinion that both ends of your trunk are left.

A FRIEND of Mr. Lincoln said to him lately, "I fear you will be greatly troubled with the South." "Yes," replied Mr. Lincoln, "I fear I shall." "Of course," said his friend, "on account of their opposition to you?" "Why," replied Mr. Lincoln, "look at this pile of letters before me. I shall have trouble. They are all from the South, and are applications for office, in case I should be elected."

AN AMERICAN TRAVELER recently run a large invoice of valuable cigars into England by putting them into a box, under a false bottom, with rattlesnakes on top. The custom officials did not wish to investigate.

A CONVENTION OF BLOOMER DAMELS is reported to have resolved to wear short dresses or nothing. What an awful thing it would be if they shouldn't wear the short dresses!

WHEN GEN. BARROW asked the assembly last night whether Abraham Lincoln ought to be elected, the affirmative responses perfectly drowned the noses! Tennessee didn't stop to put the question the second time.—*Rochester Democrat.*

SEVEN THOUSAND men and women were weighed at the Mechanics' Fair in Boston last week. The average weight of the men was 145 pounds and of the women 116 pounds.

Dry Goods.

MACK BROTHERS

HAVING

Closed their Store this Day!

WILL OPEN TO-MORROW,

THURSDAY MORNING,

WITH A

NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK

OF

Fall and Winter Goods

AT

NEW YORK AND BOSTON PRICES.

An Immense Sale!

AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE!

Without Regard to Cost!!

J. L. DAVIS,

WILL OFFER HIS

ENTIRE STOCK!

—OF—

SUMMER

DRESS GOODS

AT A

Great Reduction in Price!

FOR THIRTY DAYS!

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THIS branch of his stock

Before Moving into his New Store.

Many of these Goods will be

MARKED DOWN

AND

Sold Regardless of their Cost,

As he is determined to go into his new store with

A NEW AND FRESH STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS!

AND

CARPETS!

This one of the best opportunities

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

TO BUY GOODS CHEAP!

dec4th3tsdly

BASKETS, BASKETS, BASKETS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF TRAVELING, School, and Nantucket Baskets, also Clothes and Market Baskets, for sale at BLAIR & PERSONS.

may5

House-Furnishing Goods.

Hardware and Household

FURNISHING GOODS

Goodrich & Johnson,

216 EAST WATER STREET,

Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN THE

Largest and Best Selected Stock

OF

GOODS!

Ever Offered in the West!

BELOW MAY BE FOUND ENUMERATED a few of the numerous articles in our line of business, to which we invite the attention of the public, and which are offered at such prices as cannot fail to please:

Tinner's Stock.

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Wire, Kettle Bars, Copper Bottoms, Russia Iron, Imitation Russia, Zinc, Block Tin, Pig and Bar Lead.

Wooden Ware.

Wood and Zinc Wash Boards, Wooden Bowls, in nests of 5 to 8, Oval and Oblong Chopping Trays, Dash Churns and Churn Heads, Smith's Patent Spring Clothes Pins, Turned Mops and Plain Pins, Hat Racks, Hall and Room Holding Pins, Pick and Axe Handles, Butter Trays, Ladles and Spoons, Bread and Grain Scoops, Faucets for Kegs, Barrels or Hogshead, Towel Rollers and T we Rollers, Patent Meshes and Stock Moulds, Rosewood and Maple Mouldings, Long and Short Sticks, assorted kinds, Iron and Wood Mop Handles, Cotton and Wool Mops, complete, Mortises Lifters and Bed Cords, Cotton and Hemp Twine, all sizes, Cotton Lamp or Gun tie Wick, Moulds and Gauges, Candle, all sizes in coil, Cotton Lines, Parent and Plain, from 20 to 100 ft, Fish and Quail Lines, Sash Cord in coil or dozens, Queen Ann Dippers, Plain and Rimmed, Cipher Founders and Line Reels, Wire Sieves and Foundry Riddles, Smoked Meat, Lunch and Cucumber Shaves, Wood Saws and Saw Blades, Wood Saw Frames and Stretchers, Knife Boards and Bath Bricks,

Brushes.

Paint Brushes, Iron, Twine and Wire tied, Sash Tools and Varnish Brushes, Whitewash and Calcimine Brushes, Flat and Round Dusters, Furniture and Stove Brushes, Hand Scrubs, Shoe Brushes, Horse Brushes, from 75c to $9 per doz, Teeth and Nail Brushes, Scrubs, Shaving Brushes, Fancy and Plain, Lather or Shaving Brushes, all kinds, Lamp, Chimney and Bottle Brushes.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Fine Pearl and Ivory Handle Table and Dessert Knives, for silver or Silver Plated ends, Ivory and Pearl Handle Knives and Forks in sets of 51 and 81 pieces, also 2 setts of 144 pieces, Ivory and Pearl Handle Carvers, Forks and Steels,

Buffalo, Ebony and Self Tip Knives and Forks, Wood Bone, Cocoa & Black Horn Handle Forks, Carvers, Forks and steels to match, Ox Horn, Cocoa & Buck Horn Handle Forks, Kitchen, Cooks' and Table Forks, separate, Ivory Handle Cook and Butcher Knives, 6 to 12 inches, Carving Knives and Forks, various styles, Pocket Knives, from 25 to $6.50 per doz, Butchers' and Bone Handle Cleavers, Oyster and Clam Shucking Knives, Knife Sharpeners and Knife Cleaners.

Pocket Cutlery.

Fine Pearl and Shell Handle Knives, 1 to 6 Blades Fine Ivory and Buffalo Horn Handle Knives, 1 to 6 Blades, Black Horn and White Bone Handle Knives, 1 to 6 Blades, Ladies' Pen and Fruit Knives, Budding and Pruning Knives, Sportsmen and Teamster's Knives, Bowie and Dirk Knives.

Scissors, Shears and Razors.

Assorted Scissors, from the best makers, all sizes, English Scissors, ranging in size from 3 to 8 inch's Sewing Machine Scissors, Nail and Pocket do Lamp Trimmers, with Boards, Pocket Trimmers, Hole Cutters, Fine Razors, from some of the best makers, varying in price from $1.50 to $12 per doz.

Hardware.

Polished and Plain Fire Sets, Fire Set Stands, various styles, Brass Head Shovels, tongs and Pokers, Kitchen Shovels and Tongs, Short and Straight Coal Shovels, Shovel and Tongs Holders or Jamb Hooks Coal Hods, from 10 to 30 Inches, Hand Coal Shovels, Iron and Wood Handles, Coal Scoops and Sieves, Blower Rounds for Hot Blowers, Smoothing or Sad Irons, all sizes, Polished Lannary Irons, all sizes, Nickel Plated Sad Irons, all sizes, Tea Rests, an elegant assortment, Patent Pressure Coil Rolls, &c., Planished Tea Kettles, all sizes, Tea Scrapers and Boys' Iron Kettle, Brass Chamber Candlesticks, 7 8 inches, Brass Side Candlesticks, in sets and in hands, Polished Steel and Iron Snuffers, Spring Balances, with Hooks and Scoops, Skewers in Sets, Nests and Packages, Pad Locks, all sizes and qualities, Bright and Tinned Iron Mouse Traps, Door Checks, Door Chains and Locks, Molasses Gates, Bush's and other makers, Patent Lever Cork screws, Rush's Standard, Polished Steel do do in great variety, Pocket and Vial do do do Polished Steel Nut Crackers, Picture Nails, with Screw Heads, Brass Rattles, extra quality, all sizes, Screw Drivers, assorted kinds, Steel Corkscrews and Wood Corks, Gates, Page's Patent, Tanners' and Pruning Saws, Wood Gutters and Hand Saws, Cross Cut and Mill Saws, all sizes, Butcher and Hunting Knives, Sheffield and Shear Steel, Grain Scoops, Shovels and Spades, for Boys' use, Box Wood Rules, 2 and 4 fold, Tape Measures, Pocket and Sewing Tapes, Carpenters' Pencils, Red and Black Lead, Cedar Mills, of the best qualities, Iron Gas Pipe and Fittings, for Burning Lights, of several sizes, available cutting from 75 to 150 per cent. Decidedly superior to anything of the kind in the market, Tinned Sheet Iron, Assorted Sizes, Sausage Stuffers, a superior article, Enameled and Tinned Muslin or Presse wing Kettles.

Silver Plated Goods in great variety, Cast and Sheet Iron Goods, Britannia Ware, Pressed Tin or Bright Ware in endless qua ntities.

Japanned Ware.

Dripping Pans, Coffee and Tea Pots, Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Candle Boxes and Candlesticks, Bread Boxes, Canisters, Coffee Mills, Knife Boards, Knife Cleaners, Tea Trays, in sets, doz or single, 10 to 14 inches, Waiters, various patterns 10 to 16 inches, Toilet Sets, elegantly ornamented, various patterns, Coal Vases, for Parlors, elegantly ornamented Coal Hods and Coal Scuttles, do do do Spittoons, Ornamented and Plain, Pitcher Baths, 8 to 7 feet long, Children's Sitz Baths, Hip or Sitz Baths, Swing and Hanging Showers do, Foreman's Iron Bedsteads, Oval and Round Foot Tubs, Hat Tubs and Umbrella Drainers, Flat Irons, Brass and Sad Irons, Deed, Oblong Paper Boxes, Spice Safes, white Boxes, Round Spice Boxes, with Graters, Knife and Spoon Trays, Nursing Bottles and Gum Baskets, Nursing Bottle Tops and Gum Caps, Tea Chests or Grocery Canisters, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Square and Round, Tea and Trunks for Knives, Forks and Spoons, Japanned Trunks, in nests, Sugar Bowls and Cream Pitchers, Sandwich or Lunch Boxes, Chamber Buckets or Slop Pails, Water Pails, with and without Covers, Watering Pots and Store Sprinklers, Police, Signal and Pocket Lanterns, Square and Round Lanterns, with Locks and Lamp, Sandster's Patent Spring Lanterns, Coal and Egg Shoes Grained do, Round and Square Tin Cans, Knife Washers, Japanned and plain, Nutmeg Graters, various kinds, Deedicine or Pill Boxes and Paper Boxes, Tumbler and Fancy Tea Cans, Powder Canisters and Flasks, Dust Pans, with and without Joints, Dust Trays, Stands and Canisters, Snuff Trays and Canisters, Snuffers, Japanned Spittoons and Cuspidores, Cheese Boxes and Cheese Trays, Bread Boxes and Bread Trays, Pastry Boxes and Pastry Trays, Letter Racks and Paper Folders, Dressing Cases, neatly ornamented, Blank Books, Letter Sheets, Deliveries, Bill Head and Card Cases, Bill Files and Letter Files, Hand and Water Coolers, Savings' Banks for Children,

Stoves.

Cook, of best patterns, Parlor, Box and Plate, Parlor, Coal and Wood, Hall and Office, Dr. Rushnut Coal Stove, Premium Air-tight, Mammoth Heaters, Young Mammoth, Premium Parlor, Russia Cylinder, King Cylinder, Sanford's 31,000 Challenge Heater, for Stores Offices, Churches and Public Buildings, Benefactor and Peace Maker, warranted best made,

Mantles and Grates, large assortment, Wax and Tallow Chandlers' Moulds, Ranners, Heaters, Registers, Ventilators, and all Air Warming Apparatus, for Dwellings or Stores, Ornamental Work, Clocks of all kinds, Patent Tin Cans, &c., &c.

Want of space forbids the enumeration of the thousand other articles in our establishment. Suffice it to say, that OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and we offer it with confidence to the public for inspection and purchase. Come and see us.

GOODRICH & JOHNSON

GUERNSEY'S BALM,

REMOVES AND PREVENTS INFLAMMATION and pain, and heals the worst burn, scald, bruise, sore or flesh wound of any kind, prevents swelling and pain from bee stings mosquito bites, and all poisonous plants; cures neuralgia, rheumatism, ague in the breast, salt rheum, &c. When taken internally, it will positively cure croup in children, and gives immediate relief in the worst case of this complaint; also removes hoarseness and sore throat. 25 cents a bottle. Should be in every house. For sale by Druggists and 292 Stores generally.

IRVIN STONE,

Sole Proprietor, No. 1 Spruce St., New York.

dec3d3m2dly

TABLE CUTLERY.

BLAIR & PERSONS HAVE JUST OPENED a large Stock of Table Cutlery, of their own importation, which they will sell at wholesale or retail, at low prices.

may2

Insurance.

UNITED STATES

MARINE AND FIRE INS. CO.,

Capital $100,000 00—Surplus $15,111 81.

OFFICE—

Special Notices.

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.
SAVED! SAVED!

Physicians in vain came again and again,
The dear little angel grew worse,
"'Tis a fatal disease, and we can't give her ease,"
Said the doctors to mother and nurse.
But the nurse in plain terms said, "'tis nothing but worms,"
And a cure painted out right away;
BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE mild, them they gave to the child,
And behold! she was well the next day.
Put up in bottles. Price 25 cents. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists.

septl9dlm

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affection s, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)

N. B.—$1, 2 and 5 postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by all good druggists. oct3k 15Meodeow

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture

IT IS AS SAFE TO PLAY WITH A rattlesnake as to trifle with a cold or cough. Meet the insidious enemy on the threshold with this irresistible antidote. It removes all irritation from the lungs and windpipe with wonderful celerity, and its operation never varies, never disappoints.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. sept19dlm

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. Incalculably facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

It life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.

jel5i419dw&twly

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy.

THERE IS NO DISEASE MORE DISTRESSING than Asthma. It "murders sleep" and induces a fear of death by suffocation, that is perfectly horrible. Now, here is a specific which forthwith removes the most painful symptoms, which always in the end effects a cure. Not to resort to it is madness. For whooping cough it is also infallible.

Price 50c. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. sept19dlm

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills.

HOW STRANGE AND WONDERFUL it often seems to us that a medicine composed of simple mountain herbs and roots, should so certainly search out and cure disease. How surprising that the Indians should know and preserve so long and well a secret that has escaped the search of the greatest physicians the world has ever seen. True, the ancient inhabitants of Mexico were a strange race, found by the Spaniards living in large cities, and allowing as their strange customs and religion as well civilized as their conquerors. In the words of a writer of some celebrity, "They have perished from the earth, their cities are gigantic piles of ruins, their Kings and Princes so mighty in their life, are forgotten; their ruins and their medicine alone are left." The united testimony of all intelligent persons is that JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are the most successful medicine in the world in curing disease.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
sept15w&d10weowlm

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Moffat's Life Pills!

AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Free from all Mineral Poisons!!

IN CASES OF SCROFULA, ULCERS Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, the operation of the Life Medicines is truly astonishing, often removing, in a few days, every vestige of those loathsome diseases by their purifying effects on the blood. Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short, most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved. Prepared by

WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D.,
oct19w52t&weowly New York.

Sewing Machines.

THE
SINGER SEWING MACHINES!

The marked and ever extending popularity of
Singer's Sewing Machines!
BOTH IN AMERICA AND EUROPE,
is such as best to establish their superiority over all others in the market. Sewing Machines *so called*—may be bought, it is true, for a smaller amount of dollars, but is mis-an economy to do it. Yes something is worthless or unreliable in any article, and those who will do so must abide the consequences.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY MACHINES.

In order to place THE BEST FAMILY MACHINES IN THE WORLD within the reach of all, we have reduced the PRICE of the NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINES, beautifully ornamented, to $60.

SINGER'S NO. 3 AND 2 STANDARD SHUTTLE MACHINES.

Both of very general application and capacity, and popular both in the family and the manufactory. Prices reduced, respectively from $125 and $150 to $90 and $100.

SINGER'S NO. 3 STANDARD SHUTTLE MACHINE,

For carriage makers and heavy leather work. Price complete, $125. Also, a complete line of the

ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE,

Unequalled for manufacturing purposes: NOISELESS, RAPID, and capable of every kind of work! Price, (including iron stand and drawers,) $100—cheaper a that in view of its value than any machines of any other maker as a gift.

All of Singer's machines make the interlocked stitch with two threads which is the best stitch known. Every person desiring to procure full and reliable information about Sewing Machines, their sizes, prices, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing can obtain it by reading for a copy of J. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette*, which is a beautiful pictorial paper entirely devoted to the subject. It will be supplied gratis.

☞ Exportation will be added to the above prices, in all cases.

nov19297dawly W. H. SPEAR, Agent,
No. 17 Newhall House.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!!
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
HEMMERS, $5 EXTRA.

THESE MACHINES SEW FROM TWO Spools, are purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of threads; they fell, stitch and finish in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, which renders it even to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do leather and sheeppersewing than a seamstress can, even take work for pay for one hour.

☞ New Shuttle Machine for manufacturing purposes for sale.

Office of Exhibition and Sale, 495 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ 13 Newhall House, Milwaukee.
jy18k27-d1y2dp J. A. FRENCH, Agent.

Watches and Jewelry.

A. B. VAN COTT.

BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufacture, in Gold and Silver cases; Greatest variety of all kinds of Silver and Plated Ware, and new rich Jewelry of every style and description.

Watch Materials, &c.

Corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. jy29.

Twenty Dollars a Day!!

IS CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED TO BE realized by persons going to Pike's Peak; but please remember, that we are the only parties in the State who keep the *True Time by Transit Observation*. We are selling the *Finest Watches in the World*; that don't vary thirty seconds a month; *Beautiful Vienna Gold Silver and Silver Plated* Table Ware, received every week. Some *splendid pictures* just received, which we are selling at a *low figure*. Particular attention paid to *Watch and Jewelry Repairing, and Engraving* by the best workmen.

MATSON & LOOMIS.
jy6

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.
CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum	$7.50
do do do six months	4.00
do do do three months	2.00
do do do per week	15
Papers to the Trade, per hundred	2.00
DAILY, by mail, per annum	7.00
do do six months	3.50
do do three months	2.00
do do per month	1.50
do do single copies *Ascents.*	
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum	4.00
do six months	2.00
do three months	1.00
WEEKLY, per annum	1.50
do six months	1.00
do three months	50

CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY.

To clubs of four (to one address) per annum.. 5.00
do do five do do do .. 6.00
do do ten do do do ..10.00

Address SEGMAIER & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers Daily Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE AUTUMN LEAF.

Poor autumn leaf! down floating
Upon the blustering gale!
Turn from thy bough, where goest now,
Withered and shrunk, and pale?

"I go, thou sad inquirer,
As lists the winds to blow,
Sear, sapless, lost and tempest-tost,
I go where all things go.

"The rude winds bear me onward
As suiteth them, not me,
O'er dale, o'er hill, through good, through ill,
As destiny bears thee.

"What though for me one summer,
And threescore for thy breath—
I live my span, thou thine, poor man!
And then adown to death!

"And thus we go together!
For lofty as thy lot
And low my mine, my fate is thine
To die, and be forgot!"

ANECDOTE RELATED BY PRESIDENT MADISON.—I believe the only time I laughed, except at the jokes of greater men than myself, during the period I remained an object of envy to the millions, was on an occasion I never shall forget. I was called out of my bed early one winter morning by a person coming on business of the utmost consequence, and dressed myself in haste, supposing it might be a summons to a Cabinet council. When I came into my private office I found a queer looking man, at least six feet high, with a little apple head, a long queue, and a face critically round, and rosy as a ripe cherry. He handed me a letter from his Excellency the Hon. Peleg Peashell, recommending him particularly to my patronage. I was a little inclined to be rude, but checked myself, remembering that I was the servant of such men as my visitor, and that I might get the reputation of an aristocrat if I made any distinction between man and man.

"Well, my friend, what situation do you wish?"

"Why-y-y I'm not very particular; but somehow or other, I think I should like to be a Minister. I don't mean of the Gospel, but one of them Ministers to foreign parts of the world."

"I am very sorry indeed there is no vacancy just now. Would not something else suit you?"

"Why," answered the apple-headed man, "I wouldn't much mind being a Controller or an Auditor, or some such thing."

"My dear sir, I am sorry, indeed, but it happens, unfortunately, that all the three situations are filled. Would you not take something else?"

My friend stroked his chin, and seemed struggling to bring down the soarings of his high ambition to the present crisis. At last he answered:

"Why, yes, I don't care much if I get a good Collectorship, or Inspectorship, or Surveyorship, or Navy Agency, or anything of that sort."

"Really, my good Mr. Fippeny," said I, "I regret exceedingly that not only all these, but every other place of consequence in the government is at present occupied. Pray think of something else."

He then, after some hesitation, asked for a clerkship, and finally the place of messenger to one of the public offices. Finding no vacancy here he seemed in vast perplexity, and looked all around the room, fixing his eye finally on me, and measuring my height from head to foot; then patting on one of the driollest looks that ever bedecked the face of man, he said:

"Mister, you and I seem to be built pretty much alike—haven't you got some old clothes that you could spare?" Oh, what a falling off was there! from a foreign mission to a suit of old clothes, which, the reader be assured, I gave him with infinite pleasure, in reward for the only honest laugh I enjoyed for years afterward.

SENSIBLE.—On Thursday evening last, a couple of young folks called on Esquire F., and after considerable hesitation requested to be united in the "holy bans of matrimony," which request the Esquire at once proceeded to comply with. The bride, from the lateness of the hour, and the peculiar nature of the call, thought some explanation necessary, and so very innocently remarked: "We came from Columbia county to attend the Fair, but finding the taverns all full, and no place for Alex. to sleep, we concluded to get married, *so he could sleep with me!*" Such a wife as that is worth having, and we will bet one of our big squashes that when they visit the Fair next year there will be *three* of them.—*Mad. Patriot.*

Boots and Shoes.

Dealers in Boots and Shoes,

THE CELEBRATED COPPER TOE!

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,

60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO 60.

WE OWN THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT for the sale of *MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES*, for and within the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa. We give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us, will be sued by our agents and will be direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, what demand proper and immediate redress.

We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers, whereby we can fill supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped and labeled with our name.

We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either the above States, but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us.

We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to out wear two and sometimes three or four pairs of equal quality without tips, as can be shown by very many testimonials, while the expense is but a trifle more, which will give average saving to the consumer of near two hundred per cents.

Merchants and dealers in Boots and Shoes within the above States, can also find these Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes supplied and stamped by J. Wadsworth & Wells, for sale by ATKINS, STRONG & WHITE, and BRADLEY & HOSCALL, Milwaukee.
nov23w1y&wly WADSWORTH & WELLS.

CAMPBELL & SONS,
BOOT MAKERS,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the Gentlemen of this City that they have (since the Fire) located at

No. 262 Main Street,

First door north of Young's Block, where the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes will be continued by them. It being their intention to conduct their business upon the same fair principles as they have done for the past thirteen years.

Nothing but a first class article will be made, or sold at this establishment.

From the liberal patronage conferred, they are satisfied that it is the only true way of doing business, and is the surest and safest to the consumer.

Sept CAMPBELL & SONS.

Banking and Exchange.

FRICK, FARMER & CO.
BANKERS & DEALERS IN
Bank Notes, Specie & Exchange,
NO. 15 NEWHALL HOUSE, MIL.,

COLLECTIONS MADE AND REMITTED promptly at current rates of exchange.

REFER TO

Continental Bank, N. Y.; Dr. Cummings, President Girard Bank, Philadelphia; Merchants, Savings, Loan & Trust Co., Chicago; A. Mather, Treasurer, Racine; State Bank Wisconsin, Milwaukee. mar9h03dly

ARMSTRONG, SPINK & CO.
BANKERS,

CORNER OF HURON AND EAST WATER Streets, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, uncurrent money, Gold, &c. Are prepared to draw at sight on all the principal points in Wales, and the principal cities on the Continent of Europe.

Milwaukee, Nov. 10th, 1859. nov12d1y1575

OYSTERS!!

C. S. MALTBY'S

JUSTLY CELEBRATED OYSTERS, IN CAN, KEG AND SHELL,

So long and favorably known in the western markets, are now being received daily at

No. 5 Rees' Block, West Water St.,

And are offered at wholesale upon the most favorable terms, and prices low enough to suit the times, to all dealers. ORDERS WILL WANT THE FIRST and nice, and THE BEST the world affords.

Having made arrangements with the New York Water Nymphs, to our premises, with increased facilities, we will offer inducements not elsewhere to be found. ☞ Orders from city and country solicited and promptly filled, by express, or as may be directed.

sept24-d2m H. COOKE, Agent.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER LADY ELGIN on Lake Michigan—Hundreds of lives sacrificed. Every life might have been saved by using the Delano Life-Preserving Garments. One of our Inflated Vests, or Ladies' Waists will sustain three persons any length of time. Over six hundred captains of vessels sailing from the port of New York, also many officers in the navy, use and recommend them. Call at our store and see their letters. In view of the many ocean, lake and river steamers lost, it is the duty of every one to be provided with one of these garments. When worn they cannot be distinguished from other clothing, and they insure perfect safety from drowning.

DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING
COAT AND VEST COMPANY,
276 Broadway,
sep29k181d2w Opposite the City Hall.

Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

CYRUS P. BILLAR,
MADISON, WISCONSIN.

PRACTICES IN THE SUPREME COURT and the other State Courts, and in the District Courts of the United States, tf

Attorney, Counsellor and Solicitor.

Also, transacts business with the different departments of the State Government. Particular attention given to the securing and collection of debts. 13jan2d&wly

D. E. CAMERON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ARCADE BUILDING,
171 1-2 East Water Street.
jy22d91-d3m

D. W. CARPENTER
ATTORNEY AT LAW, MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin. Office, No 5 Kneeland's Block. aug13d&wly

A. HENRY BIELFELD,
CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC, No. 229 Market Square, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. sp14d1y

CARLOS GLIDDEN.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in Van Cott's building, corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, third floor. jan12d365dly

A. M. PARRISH. A. ROSENTHAL.
PARRISH & ROSENTHAL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 1 KNEELAND'S BLOCK, 279 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis. dec31d175dly

CARY & PRATT,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS.
OFFICE IN "LAW BUILDINGS," NO. 21 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis,
JOHN W. CARY. [jy12d156d3m] WALLACE PRATT.

UPHAM & GRAHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
New Post Office Building, second floor. aprl9dly

JAMES E. DODGE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT Law. Particular attention given to the collection of Debts throughout the State. Office No. 4 Mitchell's Block, Milwaukee, Wis. feb29d365dly

WELLS & BRIGHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin. Office in Law Buildings, Wisconsin Street.
OMAS K. WELLS. jy16 JEROME R. BRIGHAM.

Emmons, Van Dyke & Hamilton.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office—291 East Water Street, corner of Wisconsin Street, in Martin's Block. aug25y

LITHOGRAPHERS.

LOUIS LIPMAN
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHER, over the Marine Bank, 12 East Water Street, Milwaukee, is prepared to execute all orders in his line, such as Maps, Plans, Checks, Drafts, views of Buildings, Show Cards, &c., &c. ☞ Particular attention paid to getting up Rail Road Maps, Bond &c. my13d130ly

PHYSICIANS.

J. S. DOUGLAS, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIST, HOUSE AND OFFICE No. 73 Wisconsin street, S. W. Corner of Van Buren Street. nov11d&d1y3w.m

PACKERS, &C.

JOHN PLANKINTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF SOAP AND CANDLES, West Water Street, near the M. & M. R. R. Depot, Milwaukee.

HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Market Square, - - - Milwaukee,
D. UPMAN, PROPRIETOR.

THE ST. CHARLES, FORMERLY THE Wetterstein Hotel, on Market Square, Milwaukee, has been put in complete repair, provided with new furniture throughout, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Accommodations first-rate, and terms moderate. The situation is among the most pleasant and central in the city.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
P. KANE & SON, PROPRIETORS,
Spring Street, Milwaukee, Wis. jy12w767dly.

PAINTERS.

SAMUEL M. BROOKS
PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE PAINTers. Studio, Corner of East Water and Wisconsin Street, over Van Cott's. dec31y724dly.

MUSIC.

INSTRUCTIONS IN SINGING
AND
COMPOSITION.

TERMS: PER QUARTER OF THIRteen weeks, twice a week, $20.00; Per quarter of thirteen weeks, once a week, $10.00. Orders may be left at Mr. Hempstead's Music Store, at the office of G. Von Deutsch, and with the subscriber, No. 357 Third Street, opposite the residence R. R. Brown. dec11dly E. SOBOLEWSKI.

Drugs and Medicines.

10 TONS PUTTY "BLADDERS."
3 TONS RED LEAD, ENG.
1 TON LITHARGE.
20 CASKS ROCHELLE OCHRE.
2 CASKS ENG. ROSE PINK.
5 CASKS PRUSSIAN BLUE.

5 CASES ULTRAMARINE BLUE,
50 BBLS ASSORTED LAMP BLACK,
75 BBLS ENGLISH WHITING,
50 BBLS WHITE CHALK,
25 BBLS VEN. RED, ENGLISH,
5 BBLS PATENT DRYER.

10 Cases Amer. Vermillion,
5 Bags Eng. Vermillion,
1 Bag Trieste Vermillion,
2 Cases Chinese Vermillion,
25 Cases Chrome Green,
50 Cases Paris Green.

BOSWORTH & SONS,
Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.
ej13

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HENRY FESS, JR.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST
195 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

TALLOW OIL.

25 BBLS. TALLOW OIL, A TIP-TOP article, for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist, 195 East Water Street.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, also, at retail. HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 5 gross received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Jan18 Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—30 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., 195 East Water st.

PAINT BRUSHES.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE BEST LOT of Paint Brushes ever offered in this market, and for sale at prices that will please. HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist, 195 East Water St.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

JOHN RICE,
Wholesale Druggist, and Jobber
— IN —
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
LINSEED OIL,
WINDOW GLASS
CLASS WARE,
PAINTS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
AND BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

I ALSO HAVE LEAD AND ZINC ground in Oil, put up in 25's and 621b Cans, made of extra strength, and with bales suitable for a Paint Pot, at 25 and 12½ cents per Can. For 12 in Sept.

I am also buying and making contracts for GINSENG ROOT at the highest market price.

83 East Water Street,
MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN.
1614

Pianos, Melodeons, &c.

Great Display of Piano Fortes,
OF
HALLETT & DAVIS, IN BOSTON; OF A. H. GALE & CO., IN NEW YORK, AND OTHERS,
MELODEONS,
OF MASON & HAMLIN, IN BOSTON,
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments,
—AT—
A. B. VAN COTT'S
New Music Store, on Milwaukee Street,
NEXT TO THE POST-OFFICE.

PIANOS FOR RENT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Highest Prices allowed for old Pianos in exchange for new ones.

The high reputation that Pianos and Melodeons of the above named factories have gained all over the Eastern States; their musical excellence, sufficiently attests with the reports of the musical judges, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and Musicians, and that of the Press, present a weight of testimony in their favor that cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of receiving a superior instrument, worthy to be patronized by the public. jy29

WM. ASCHMAN'S

PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN & Melodeon Manufactory, corner of Ninth and Cedar streets, Milwaukee, (Ninth street is the first street running east from Cedar street,) where he will keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on the most favorable terms for approved credit. Also, Agent for the sale of the celebrated Chickering Pianos, of Boston, Mass. Pianos to let by the month, quarter or year. Pianos tuned and repaired at short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders left at the Manufactory, or at the Music Store of A. B. VAN COTT, on Milwaukee street, will be promptly attended to. Pianos taken in exchange for new ones, or sold on commission. Second hand Pianos for sale cheap for cash, or on time

MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1860.

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Connaught.

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 3—9 P. M.

The steamship Connaught, from Galway, on Tuesday, 25th, arrived at this port at 3 o'clock this morning, en route for Boston. The steamship Palestine, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 25th.

Victor Emanuel had determined to go to Naples.

Sardinian ships-of-war had bombarded Ancona for nine hours.

Movements of the Prince.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Oct 3—9 P. M.

The Prince was serenaded during the night by the Capital Band.

This morning, when he was announced to leave the hotel, thousands of people had congregated to get a glimpse of him, a large portion of whom were ladies. At 9 o'clock, the cortage emerged from the hotel, and the thousands sent up shouts of applause, while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs.

The Prince was driven in an open carriage, drawn by four beautiful greys, through Front street, on the bank of the Susquehanna, to the Capitol, followed by other carriages containing the committee. They alighted at the Capitol, and paid a visit to the Governor in his private apartments. The Governor addressed the Prince, in appropriate terms.

The Prince briefly replied, expressing his sincere sense of the high honor conferred on him in the Capitol of the great State of Pennsylvania.

The Prince and suite, with the Governor, then visited the Capitol buildings, and after viewing the scene from the dome of the Capitol, the party started for Washington.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3—9 P. M.

The Prince arrived here at half-past one, and passed through Baltimore street, on the way to the Washington depot. The streets were thronged. He was received at the depot by the Mayor and a delegation from the City Council. As he alighted, the band struck up "God Save the Queen."—The Prince and suite rode in open carriages. They were greeted with much applause, and responded by bowing repeatedly.

Yankee by the Canada.

HALIFAX, Oct. 3—9 P. M.

The *Canada* arrived at 6:20 this evening.

Additional via. Queenstown.—It was reported in Paris on Saturday that the Austrians had crossed the Mincio, but it was officially denied.

TURIN.—On Saturday the Sardinian Government decided that the French troops of the Papal army who were taken prisoners, shall immediately be returned to their families.

PARIS, Saturday.—The *Patrie* denounces as a false report that the Emperor expressed a wish to be invited to Warsaw.

Garibaldi in a letter published in the official journal of Naples, says:—"Although I am quite disposed to sacrifice all personal feeling at the altar of freedom, I can never be reconciled with men who have sold an Italian province, nevertheless."

A decree from Garibaldi promulgates the Sardinian Constitution for Naples and Sicily, but without fixing a day for carrying it into effect.

The French Minister, D'Armey, says that there is nothing in the state of European politics to prevent the usual months furlough being given on the 1st of Oct.

Arrest of Murderers.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., 3d—9 P. M.

The murderers of the two persons whose bodies were found on Mountain road, between this and Van Buren, on the 23d, were brought here last night. This morning a large crowd collected and insisted on hanging them at once, but by repeated efforts of some of the most influential citizens, the crowd was finally prevailed upon to allow his captors to take him back to the county in which the deed was committed. He will probably be hung to-day or to-morrow.—His wife is in custody as an accessory.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—9 P. M.

The Saxony and Arago have arrived with dates of the 19th.

Counterfeit $5's and $2's on the Bank of the Republic, of Boston, are in circulation.

The Market Hall Congressional Convention nominated Benjamin Wood in the Third District, in the place of Crampton, declined. Jas. Kerrigan, Fourth District, and Elijah Ward, Seventh District.

Tammany Hall ratified Wood's nomination.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—9 P. M.

There were several bids for carrying the mail from Charleston to Key West and Havana. The Postmaster-General to-day awarded the contract to M. Mordecai—hence the steamer Isabel will again be placed on the route.

The President has appointed Rev. A. G Carothers, pastor of the Assembly Church, Washington, Consul at Turk's Island.

Florida Election.

AUGUSTA, GA, Oct. 3—9 P. M.

A private despatch to a gentleman of Columbus, reports the result of the election in Escambia county, as overwhelmingly Bell and Everett for Governor, Congress and Legislature.

Amusements.

THE GRAND HORSE SHOW

OF THE

Wisconsin Agricultural & Mechanical Association

WILL BE HELD

AT MILWAUKEE,

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 2d, 3d, 4th & 5th.

ON APPLICATION TO THE SECRETARY a premium list will be furnished—the premiums offered being over $3,000.

Arrangements are made with the Railroad Companies leading to Milwaukee, to carry passengers at half price; and stock will be carried either free or at half the usual charges over most of the Roads.

A FOUR MILE RACE

Between the Celebrated Horses FLORA and KITTY MILES, for a purse of $2,000, will come off during the Fair.

The Fair Grounds contain sixty acres—only two miles from the heart of the city. Ample room will be afforded with trees, and have a fine diversity of surface, and are every way well suited for the purposes for which they are used.

The track (one mile) and show ring are evenly graded, and of the most approved form.

The officers of the Association are: Dr. E. B. Wolcott, President; I. A. Lapham, Secretary; Harrison Ludington, Treasurer; Joel Hood, Grand Marshal; H. Bottinger, S. Hinkley, A. G. Burnham, A. C. Dousman, F. D. McCarty, and the President—Committee of Arrangements.

☞ Every effort will be made to render this the BEST SHOW OF HORSES of the season.

sep9dx56dtoct

Horse and Cattle Fair

AT WATERTOWN.

THE FIRST REGULAR FAIR FOR the Sale of Horses and Cattle will be held in the City of Watertown,

On the 6th day of October next.

It will be a permanent institution, and Regular Fairs will be held on the first Thursday in those months, according to the exigency of the time for each fair, which will be duly advertised.

The large population and fine stock raising and cattle fatting in Jefferson and Dodge counties, and the central railroad facilities of Watertown, warrant a high anticipation of success and brilliant success and beneficial enterprise, and Packers, Hucksters, (Horse jockeys not included,) Butchers, Farmers, Horse Fanciers, as well as Breeders of Fine-wool sheep, will find it to their advantage to meet who want heavy cattle for logging in the west, will do well to attend this fair, and we will expect to see a fine display from Chicago, Oshkosh, and other places, on the occasion. For the Committee.

L. J. KADISH.

sep28x10d7t

Milwaukee Dancing Academy!

H. K. LYON, TEACHER.

MR. LYON, IN RETURNING thanks to his numerous patrons for their liberal support extended to him during the past winter, respectfully assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to insure a continuance of the same. Mr. Lyon takes pleasure in inviting his friends and acholars to his Academy, No. 253 Main street, over Anderson's Confectionery Store, at 8 o'clock P. M. Friday, Sept. 21st, 1860.

Mr. Lyon will re-open his Academy for the reception of pupils, on Monday, Sept. 22d, to continue Saturdays of each week, that it may not interfere with the schools of the city. Hours of instruction—Masters and Misses, at 4 o'clock P. M.; Gentlemen at 7½ o'clock, for the first three schools. Tuition for Ladies and Juveniles, $5 per term. Gentlemen $5, payable in advance. Private lessons will be given at his Academy, or at private residences, if required. Mr. Lyon is prepared to attend the adjoining cities and villages on reasonable terms.

☞ Music furnished for all amusements. For particulars, apply at the Academy, or address H. K. LYON, P. O. Box 725, Milwaukee. sep19k112d2w

THE ANNUAL SESSION

OF

RACINE COLLEGE

RACINE, WISCONSIN,

WILL OPEN (D. V.) ON THE 20TH OF September. Students desiring a thorough and religious training under the care of the Episcopal Church, will be received into the Forms in the Grammar School, or Freshman Class on application to the Rector

REV. JAMES DEKOVEN,

Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Terms $200 per annum, with entrance fee of $25. No extras! aug23k16d2m

Table and Dessert Cutlery.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF IVORY Handled Cutlery, Common and Plated Blades, Plated Spoons and Forks of Rogers' Bros Manufacture, Steak, Bread and Butcher Knives, Carvers and Steels, Saw Knives, a very fine assortment.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the firm and style of Hanford, Blackmarr & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.

All the property, goods, notes and accounts belonging to the said firm are transferred to Harrison, Hanford & Co., who alone are authorized to receive and collect the same. All obligations of the firm will be settled and paid by Harrison, Hanford & Co.

HARRISON, HANFORD & CO.,

M. V. BLACKMARR.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1860. sep21k118d3m

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY P. M., October 3, 1860.

The storm to-day greatly checked the progress of business to-day, and consequently money matters were quiet. Exchange remains steady, selling by the bank, quiet. Exchange remains steady, selling by the bank, at ¼ ⅜ cent premium, and buying at ¼ premium.—The offerings of produce per were comparatively light, and Currency easy.

CHICAGO MONEY MARKET.

The *Times* of this morning says:

The demand for Eastern Exchange was not so pressing to-day, and prices were lower. We heard of some large transactions at ¼ ⅜ cent from outside parties, and ¼ ⅜ cent from bankers. The demand for Currency is large, but the supply is ample to meet the requirements of the business community. The requirements of the business community. The remittances from the country are large, and our merchants have but little need to resort to the discount houses for assistance to enable them to meet their maturing paper.

NEW YORK MONEY MATTERS.

We have the following by telegraph from New York to-day, in reference to money and stocks:

Money in moderate demand and rates very firm. Stocks dull and lower. C & R I 75¾; C & T 46¾; G & C 76¾. I C scrip 85¾; C & P 15¾; M S pfd 47¾; N Y C 89¾; Erie 40¾; Hudn 62¾; Harl 22¾; Read 48; M C 93¾; LaC grants 22; C S 55 65 102; Va 6s 91¾; Ln 93¾; I C bds 90¾; Erie 2d do 27¾; N H & H 140; M & M 18; P Mail 89; C B & Q 89.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY P. M., Oct. 3, 1860.

Receipts of flour and grain here for the 24 hours ending 5 P. M. yesterday, exclusive of the deliveries by teams, and the shipments up to 4 P. M. to-day, will be seen by the following tables:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR 24 HOURS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
Mil. & Miss. R.R.	619	88,478	....	....	5	227
L.C. & M. R. R.	257	22,571	....	....	....	....
M., W. & E. R'y R.	270	6,896	....	....	61	....
By M. & C. R. R.	....	7,883	....	....	....	....
By Lake	149	2,025	2000	....	....	....
Total	1,295	77,649	2000	60	66	227

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR 24 HOURS.

	Flour.	Wheat.
To Buffalo	469	15,953
To Collingwood	2,153	15,467
By D. & M. Railway	1,500	....
Total	4,122	31,420

TOTAL RECEIPTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Mds, pkgs	397	Wheat, bus	2,025
Mds, tons	104	Flour, bbls	140
Sugar, hhds	257	Corn, bus	60
Molasses, hhds	65	Pork, pkgs	35
Apples, bbls	466	Pails, doz	51
Iron, bars	2,578	Leather, rolls	1,200
do bdls	778	Salt, bbls	200
Nails, kgs	101	Wagon boxes	4
Hardware, pkgs	143	Liquor, pckgs	
Tin, boxes	87		

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Flour, bbls	4,122	Wheat, bus	31,420
Butter, tkns	22	Barley, bus	100
Salt, bbls	120	Grass seed, bgs	66
Pork, bbls	25	Hides, No	203
Hams, lbs	1,000	Whiskey, bbls	6
Pig Iron, tons	72	Sugar, bbls	2
do bars	40	Molasses, bbls	2
Sundries, pkgs	117	Mdz, tons	1

The receipts of wheat to-day were 77,329 bushels—a rather smaller amount than was looked for. The market opened at the closing prices of yesterday afternoon, but soon declined ½c, buyers refusing to go outside of 91c for No. 1 spring in store. On Change an effort was made to establish a still further decline of 1c, but sellers pretty much all holding back, shippers came into the market towards the close and bought freely at 91c, and 89c for No. 2. The storm somewhat restricted business, and the sales in the aggregate were inside of 60,000 bus, at 90@91½c for No. 1 spring in store; 85@89c for No. 2, and 92½@94c for Club, the market closing firmly at 91c for No. 1, and 89c for No. 2. There was a good demand for flour, chiefly for the Boston and Portland markets, and about 1,980 bbls changed hands at $4,60@4,75 for fair to choice Extra; $3,50@3,60 for country superfine, and at $5@5,12½ for white winter.

The arrival of the steamer *Connaught*, with River pool advices of the 25th, is telegraphed. The weather was more favorable for the crops. In the Liverpool market flour is quoted firm and steady, and wheat steady at previous rates. And advance of 1@2s 8d qr on wheat is reported in the London market.

Grain freights declined ½@1c, vessels being freely offered at 12½c for wheat to Buffalo. The brigs *Fox, D. Ferguson*, and schrs. *W. G. Grant* and *Lookout* were chartered at this rate.

GRAIN IN STORE AT BUFFALO.

Statement showing the amount of grain held in store by the Western Elevating Co., Buffalo, Monday morning, October 1st, 1860:

Spring wheat, bus	397,223
Club wheat, bus	196,959
Red winter, bus	187,627
White winter, bus	62,836
Total wheat, bus	844,215
Sound corn, bus	685,866
Hot corn, bus	59,000
Total corn, bus	783,866
Oats, bus	21,178
Barley, bus	91,297
Total grain, bus	1,692,691

CHICAGO MARKET, OCTOBER 2D.

The following will show the receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, yesterday, and the sources of supply:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Rye, bus.	Barly bus.
Canal	551	27523	25152	18000	1155	410
G & C U R R.	1891	50691	188	828	822	2667
C & R I R R.	200	3850	....	....	....	....
I C R R.	681	21230	6539	600	750	1700
C H & C R R.	207	15484	6957	....	215	1717
C & N W R R.	797	14215	....	410	115	350
C & A St L.	....	6630	2450	1400	700	850
C F & N W R R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6264	145763	38307	20238	3255	7694

The *Times* reports the following sales:

FLOUR—Sales of 265 bbls Orange, 228 do Turtle, and 500 bbls other brands of choice spring extra at $4,60; 1000 bbls Ionic, and 100 do Commercial at 4,70; 500 bags Derwent, to a baker, at 2,25; 2,000 bags do at 2,30; unsold; 5000 bbls mixed brands at 4,25; 450 do at 4,50; 200 bbls super at 4,10; 100 bbls extra at 4,40; 100 do at 4,42; 200 do at 4,42½; 70 do at 4,75. Closing firm, and 5@10c ₰ bbl higher.

WHEAT—Sales of 25,000 bus No. 2 spring at 86½c; 19,000 do at 87c; 16,000 do at 88c; 4600 do at 88¾; 13,000 do at 89c; 9000 bus No. 1 at 89½c; 9000 do at 90½@89½c; 9000 do No. 1 at 89½c; 8000 bus do at 89¾@89½c; 1300 bus rejected at 87c. Closing on Northwestern Club at 90c; 20,000 bus No. 2 spring on spot at 90c; 2000 bus at 89c afloat; 5000 do at 87½c afloat; 6000 bus No. 1 in store at 87½. Closing at 85½c for No. 2, and 87½c for No. 1 do, and 90c for Northwestern club.

CORN—Receipts 43367 bus. Shipped, 21000. Sales 15000 bus No. 2 at 45¾@39c; 18000 bus No. 2 at 40¾c; 9000 do at 40c; 18000 bus No. 1 at 40@40½c; 8000 bus No. 2 afloat at 41c.

BARLEY—Receipts, 7594 bus. Sales of 185 bags at 50c, by sample; 300 bus prime at 65c; 184 bags No. 2 at 55c; 1800 do in store 63c.

RYE—Receipts, 3,255 bus. Sales 1800 bus No. 1 in store at 63c.

RYE—Receipts, 3,255 bus. Sales 1800 bus No. 1 in store, and 1000 bus afloat at 51c; 200 bags at 52c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Sales 10 bags at 2,12½; 16 bags at 2,10.

FREIGHTS—Schr. Storm King, corn to Port Colborne, at 12c; props. Chicago, Neptune and Buffalo, wheat to Buffalo at 12½c; schrs. Leader and Courtright, wheat to Buffalo at 13c; schr. North Star, corn to Port Colborne at 12c.

CINCINNATI MARKET, OCTOBER 1ST.

The *Gazette* sums up the doings in Monday's market as follows:

Flour continues very dull, and the demand local and quite limited, but holders seem unwilling to make any concessions, so that prices remain unchanged; but they are, to a great extent, nominal, at $5@5,10 for superfine, and $5,15@5,30 for extra to fancy.—One lot of extra sold at $5,05.

Wheat dull, and prices unsettled. Any quotations we would give would be merely nominal. Corn unchanged, and in demand at 50c for old. Oats steady, at 30@31c. Rye 90@91, and in good demand. Barley dull and maltsters holding off for lower prices. Prime fall may be quoted, at 90@100c, and the lower Prime fall may be quoted, at 90@100c, and the lower grades dull and nominal. There was more inquiry for Bacon shoulders to-day, and 8¾ was pretty freely offered, but holders refused to take less than 9c, and sold 25 bbls at 9c Saturday evening at 8¾c. Nothing transpired regarding other articles, and the market must be regarded dull and prices nominally unchanged.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3d—2 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,656 bbls; shipments 4,123 bbls—Market active at full yesterday's prices. Sales include 100 bbls "Orange" Extra at $4,50; 200 bbls of another brand at $4,60; 350 bbls at $4,50; 300 bbls at $4,70; 100 bbls at $4,75; 250 bbls country white at $5; 100 bbls do at $5,12½; 200 bbls superfine at $3,50@3,60.

WHEAT—Receipts 77,329 bus; shipments 31,420 bus. The market closes ½c below yesterday's quotations. Sales 5,000 bus No. 1 spring (early) at 91¾c instore; 40,350 bus do at 91c in store; 2,400 bus at 90½c instore; 8,500 bus do at 92c delivered; 700 do at 90c in store; 8,500 bus do at 92c delivered; 11,500 bus do No. 2 at 89c in store; 11,500 bus do at 92½c delivered; 1,050 bus do at 93c do; 100 bus at 94c.

OATS—28@28d delivered.

CORN—Shelled 47@48c.

BARLEY—Sales include 50 bus choice at 65c.

RYE—Held at 49@50c.

HIDES—Firm at 5¾@6¾c for green; 6¾@7¾ for green salted; 11@12½c for dry salted; 18@14c for dry flint.

BUTTER—Firkin firm at 10@12c; fresh roll in demand for home trade at 14@15c.

SPIRITS—Tending downward. Highwines 20@21c whiskey 15@18c.

EGGS—Scarce and bringing 11@12c.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS—Oct 3.

BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—619 bbls flour, 88,478 bus wheat, 227 bus rye, 307 hides, 80 lbs wool, 32 cattle, 1,180 lbs sundries, 5,351 lbs butter, 6 horses.

BY LA C. & MIL. R. R.—657 bbls flour, 22,907 bus wheat, 5 bus barley, 132 hides, 23,920 lbs sundries, 36 hogs, 5m ft lumber, 6,779 lbs butter.

BY MIL., WAT. & B. V. R. R.—270 bbls flour, 6,396 bus wheat, 740 lbs butter, 3,265 lbs sundries, 9 horses, 11 bbls eggs, 8 hides.

BY MIL. & CHICAGO R. R.—7,883 bus wheat, 61 bus do barley, 50 bbls highwines, 20 do sugar, 17 do alcohol, 25 do tallow, 1 car stone, 2 separators, 6,199 lbs broom corn, 23,000 lbs sundries.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—8 P. M.

FLOUR—The market to-day was scarcely so firm.—Sales 12,000 bbls at 5 25@5 35 for super state; 5 25@5 35 for super western; 5@5 10 for com to med western; 5 70@5 80 for inferior to good shipping brands extra R H O; 5 45@5 70@5 80 for extra state. Canadian flour is quiet. Sales 650 bbls at 5—@5— for superfine; 5 60@5 70 for extra. Rye flour steady at 3 50@3 60. Meal quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Without striking change. Sales 150,000 bus at 1 42@1 48 for Chi spring; 1 20@1 21 for Milwaukee; 1 22@1 28 for amber Iowa, 1 28@1 29½ for winter red western; 1 35@1 40 for white do.

RYE—Quiet at 78@80c.

BARLEY—3 45@3 70@3 80 for extra state. Canadian dull.

CORN—Shade firmer, with small supply afloat. Sales at 60¾@70 for western mixed afloat, 70 do in store.

OATS—Dull and lower at 36@38c for Western, Canadian and State.

PORK—More heavy; prime steady. Sales 1,300 bbls at 19 12@19 20 for new mess; 19 for old do; 14 62@14 75 for new prime and 13,25 for or old do.

LARD—Steady. Sales at 12¼@13¼.

CUT MEATS—Dull and nominal.

BUTTER—11¾@15¾c Ohio, 16@21 State.

CHEESE—Steady at 6@11¾.

CATTLE MARKET.—Beef declined ½c; demand fair; receipts upwards 5,500; quotations 6, 7¾@10 for very extra. Sheep and lambs declined 1@2½c; receipts nearly 17,000; market lively. Swine active and receipts nearly 9,000; quotations 6¾@7¾.

BUFFALO MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

BUFFALO, Oct. 3—9 P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—Less firm and demand moderate; sales 600 bus, No. 2 at 1 02, 11,000 bus red winter Ohio and Mich at 1 14@1 15.

CORN—Closed better. Sales 3,000 bus at 55@56c.

OATS—Market 1c better. Sales 7,000 bus at 25c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—15¾ on wheat; and 14½c corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—6,000 bbls flour; 89,000 bus wheat; 13,000 bus corn; 32,000 bus oats; 7,000 bus barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—66,000 bus wheat; 52,000 bus corn; 14,000 bus barley.

FOREIGN MARKETS

[Per Connaught.]

LIVERPOOL 24TH, P. M.—Breadstuffs—Firm. Corn has an advancing tendency. The weather is favorable for the crops.

R., S. & Co., Wakefield, N & Co., and others report flour firm and steady; wheat firm at Friday's rates; corn had an advancing tendency, mixed 35@36s6d.

Provisions—Steady; beef dull; pork quiet; bacon steady; lard firm at 66s for fine; tallow unchanged.

PRODUCE—Sugar under; rice quiet; rosin dull at 3s2d for common. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON MARKET.—Wheat tends upward and prices 1@2s higher on the week. Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet. Tea—Supplies selling freely but not pressing sales. Rice firm. Tallow slightly higher for all qualities.

American securities firm—all C shares 16¾ discount; N Y C shares 80; Erie 39.

LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Sept 25th, 12 M.—Breadstuffs market open with full prices. Corn tends upward; market open with full prices. Corn tends upward; mixed 35s6d. The weather here is favorable for the crops, but in other sections it is unfavorable. Provisions quiet but steady.

LONDON, Sept. 25th, 12 M.—Consols 93¾@93¾.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, October 3d

ARRIVED.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, (freight not reported.)

Steamer Huron, Pabst, Two Rivers, 97 rolls leather, 93 dex pails, 910 bags wheat, 140 bbls flour, 1 smut machine, 80 pkgs sundries.

Propeller Meadota, Crosby, Buffalo, 307 pkgs mdse, 4 bbls whiskey, 1 do alcohol, 1 do tallow, 1 do sugar, 65 do molasses, 110 bbls do liquor, 166 bbls sugar, 65 do molasses, 110 bbls do liquor, 166 bbls sugar, 65 do molasses, 110 bbls iron; 151 kgs nails, 91 pkgs fish, 400 bbls apples, 90 wagon box, 87 box tin, 1493 pkgs h ware

Propeller Chicago, Collins, Chicago

Schooner Wings of the Morning, Stratton, Buffalo

Schooner Three Sisters, Gilmore, Chicago, 2000 bus corn

Schooner Pierpoint, Towles, Green Bay

Schooner Gertie Smith, Brannan, Oswego, 1,200 bbls salt

Brig Empire State, Martin, Buffalo

CLEARED.

Steamship Milwaukee, Richards, Grand Haven, 70 pass, 1,259 bbls flour

Steamer Huron, Pabst, Two Rivers

Propeller Mayflower, Langley, Buffalo, 7 pkgs sundries, 15,068 bus wheat, 46 bags barley, 500 bbls do flour, 60 bags grass seed, 233 hides, 1 ton sundries

Propeller Hunter, Dickson, Collingwood, 15,467 bus wheat, 2,433 bbls flour, 1 bx goods

Propeller Neptune, Salisbury, Buffalo, 92 firkins butter, 73 tons pig iron, 45 sks do

Schooner W. W. Brigham, Caswell, Menomonee, 2 bbls sugar, 2 bbls molasses, 320 bbls salt, 25 bbls pork, 1,000 lbs ham, 0 bbls whiskey, 100 pkgs sundries, 5 tons hay, 35 shingle machines

Schooner Harriet Hanson, Free Soil

Schooner Florence, Freeze, Muskegon

Schooner Napoleon, Nelson, Manistee

MARINE ITEMS.

NO LIGHTS.

Complaint is now frequently made by captains of steamers of neglect, on the part of vessels they meet at night, in exhibiting lights either in the place assigned or in the rigging. Capt. NEWMAN, of the propeller *Mt. Vernon*, informs us that on his recent trip up he passed, while in Point au Pelee passage, and also at the mouth of Detroit River, lying at anchor, vessels without lights. This is a serious and lamented charge. The recent calamity of the ill-fated *Elgin*, we should think, would arouse vessel captains to a sense of their duty and the danger they are likely to incur, even if the penalties of the law does not.

THE SCHOONER HUBBARD.

The schooner *Hubbard* was not sunk as reported by some of the Detroit papers last week. She met with an accident on Lake Michigan, but was able to return to Chicago for repairs.

ANOTHER CHANGE.

Capt. G. H. RYDER, late in command of the propeller *Marquette*, has been appointed captain of the steamer *City of Cleveland*, while Capt. GOLDSMITH, late of the *City of Cleveland*, takes command of the *Marquette*.

NEW VESSEL.

A new vessel of substantial build and good model lay at anchor in the stream during Friday and Saturday. She was built at Newport, on the river St. Clair, by Rice & McDole, measures 111 tons, and is called the *John Ide*, after one of the above named firm who are also owners. She has been chartered by J. W. Hall of the Detroit shipping Office to take a cargo of Grain from Chatham to Buffalo at 7½c freight.—*Detroit Tribune.*

STRUCK A ROCK.

The propeller *Comet*, which passed down yesterday from Green Bay, when near the Sister Islands, coming down the bay, struck a rock or sunken anchor, which partially tore away her forefoot, causing her to leak considerable though not enough to prevent being kept free by her hand pumps. A canvas jacket was placed under her bows which, and the effect of lessening the leakage, she proceeds on her voyage to Buffalo.—*Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.*

PROPELLER GALENA DISABLED.

The propeller *Galena*, of the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago line, was yesterday disabled when about 60 miles east of Buffalo by the bursting of her cylinder. She was on her upward passage from Buffalo. Fortunately the engineers were not in the engine room, and no one was injured. The cylinder head was thrown off, and the cylinder itself, broken. The *Galena* was towed into port last evening by the propeller *Bowles*.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Lincoln's Commercial College

Martin's Block

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

THE ATTENTION OF THE YOUNG men of Wisconsin in particular, and of the West-ern and North-western States in general, is respectfully called to the advantages of this Institution offers for the acquirement of a knowledge of

BOOK-KEEPING

And commercial pursuits generally. It is now in a flourishing condition, and is working under a CHARTER OF INCORPORATION. The rooms are large and commodious, and well ventilated. On introducing the subject to the students, he is led carefully, step by step, through the fundamental and more general branches of the science; and when these are fully realized, he is required to embark into a career of actual transaction and remunerative dealing, keeping and adjusting contracts, purchases, sales, &c., &c.; making the necessary entries in the principal and auxiliary books, in regular order, and in such manner and order as they are made by the skillful Book-Keeper, in the counting-room of actual business.

Thus when the course is completed, the Student finds himself, not a mere theoretical, but a practical accountant, being fully competent to enter into responsible and important sciences, as applied to General Mercantile, Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Importing, Exporting, Jobbing, Manufacturing, Mining, Steamboating, Railroading and business of Co. bounding and Forwarding, in each of which, he is met with adverse as well as prosperous circumstances.

The Ladies' Department is entirely separate and tastefully furnished.

TERMS.—For a full course of instruction, with the privilege of attending the same at any time, including a penmanship thus affording a life Scholarship, $30.

For further particulars send for Circular and Catalogue. Address LOWELL LINCOLN,

sep22dlm1d1y President.

ENGINES & MACHINERY.

GWYNNE & GRAHAM,

Agents & Commission Merchants

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF STEAM Engines and Machinery.

An Assortment Always on Hand.

Buy and sell on Commission Grain and Country Produce

NO. 218 WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, Wis. sep19k106d6mo

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned and known as the firm of Goodrich & Stone, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the Fall business will be continued in all its branches by Simeon Stone, at their old stand, No. 213 East Water street, where all C. Goodrich's former friends, and the public generally, are invited to call.

Also, Friend & Bro's Clothing Store. All persons indebted to the firm of Goodrich & Stone are requested to pay the same to I. C. Goodrich without delay.

I. C. GOODRICH,

sep20k114tmo SIMEON STONE.

Fine Polished Steel Fire Irons.

WE HAVE ON HAND A GOOD AS-sortment of the above goods at prices from $1,50 to $3,25 per sett.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Coal Hods, Fire Fenders, Coal Shovels,

ASH SHIFTERS, FIRE CARRIERS, & Shovels and Tongs, Pokers, Fire Iron Stands, Blower Stands and many other housekeeping Goods, of which we have a large variety for sale low. Call always low.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.

WM. H. STOUT & CO.

AT 119 EAST WATER STREET, have on hand and have to arrive, 5,000 barrels of superior Fall and Winter Fruit; also a few barrels of superior Fall and Winter Pears which defy competition. Call and see

WM. H. STOUT & CO.

oct1dlw1k131 119 East Water St.

FRENCH FANS.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF Paris Fans just received—including all the latest novelties. The Patti Fan, the Lucca Fan, the Flirtation Fan, &c.

H. N. HEMPSTEAD,

sep27 256 Main street.

UMBRELLAS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK of Umbrellas in town, silk, alpaca, Scotch Gingham and Oil Cloth. Every variety for Ladies and Gentlemen. Umbrellas from 50c. to $12. All new goods. Just received by

H. N. HEMPSTEAD,

sep27 256 Main street.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Crummey & Le Brun, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the Crummey retiring from the business.

J. N. CRUMMEY.

ALBERT LE BRUN.

Milwaukee, Sept. 26, 1860. sep27k113d3w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SETTLE the business of the late firm of Crummey & Le Brun, and continue in business at the Le Brun Hillyard Hall.

ALBERT LE BRUN.

Milwaukee, Sept. 26, 1860. sep22k113d3w

TO LET.

THE STORE NO. 163 EAST WATER street. Possession given immediately. Apply to

WM. DOWNER, Jr.

oct2k107d2w

To-Day's Advertisements.

THE GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, HAS discovered in one of our common pastime weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and crumbling ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of rheumatism.

One or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt-rheum.

Five or eight bottles will cure the worst cases of scrofula in the system.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by a canker in the stomach.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One or two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

Two bottles will regulate all derangement of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles has cured the worst cases of dropsy.

By strictly following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle, and a judicious application of the

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

SCROFULA OINTMENT and

HEALING OINTMENT,

every sore and ulcer, of whatever kind or nature, except cancer, will be taken root, is certainly and permanently cured.

KENNEDY, Mass.

DEAR MADAM:—The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kinds of humors, is so well established, by the unanimous voice of all who have used it, that I need not say anything on the subject, as the most skillful physicians and the most powerful druggists in the country are unanimous in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all, and curing most of the diseases to which you are unfortunately subject. What cases to which you are unfortunately subject. What more concerning a mother than to affectionate mother,

Nursing Sore Mouth

is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful nights, to quiet and refreshing sleep. Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of and life to your husband and household.

In the more advanced stages of

Canker

it tends to the stomach, causing

Dyspepsia

which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then on the intestines and

Kidneys

creating a sinking, gone feeling, and an indifference even to the cares of your family.

Your stomach is

Raw and Inflamed,

your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, but the canker in your stomach, of the canker eating out the coat of your stomach, of the canker eating out the coat of your stomach, and your blood becomes so low and impoverished, that your system becomes loose and flabby, and your whole system becomes loose and flabby, and your whole system becomes relaxed. Then follows the fibres of your body become relaxed. Then follows a train of diseases which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to

Cure;

Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spine and small of the back, pain of the leg joint when you retire, irritability of the bowels, and also that most excruciating of diseases the

Piles.

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from ulceration and piling away a miserable life on their next door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

you have both the preventative and the cure, with a sample capital and reasonable quantity, that it will never, under any circumstances, do you an injury. Yours truly,

DR. KENNEDY.

☞ For sale by all Druggists in Milwaukee, and by Druggists generally throughout the Western States. Price $1,00 per bottle. s